

# Maclean's



**The name  
of the  
games is  
Edmonton**

Canada's Janet Nutter

There's darn little worth more  
than warm, memorable days  
spent with good friends, good eats  
and the brilliance of Smirnoff.  
Have a happy time. And  
concentrate on the eats. Smirnoff

**Maclean's**

- 4 Interview
- 8 Referendum Debate
- 10 Letters
- 13 Preview
- 14 Canadian News
- 18 Sports
- 41 World News
- 45 People
- 46 Business
- 49 Media
- 51 Fashion
- 54 Barbara Amiel
- 55 Books
- 60 Fotheringham



**It's all in the games.** The Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, having survived some vicious organizational miffing, is signed certain now of major success. In the athletes and the fans. **Page 1**



**The enemy grows older:** In the part of Miami known as Little Havana, Cuban exiles talk, plot and prepare for the day when they will oust Fidel Castro. Or, yes, they kill and terrorize too. **Price \$2**



**A lean and hungry look:** The more, is the whiter? Students are eating more and getting fatter; they are the frantically trying to find ways, some dangerous and some downright lethal, to stay thin. **Page 31**



**Exception to the rule:** Moshe Safdie, the architect who designed Habitat 67 for Expo 67 and still lives in a concrete box, is 61 years-old now and still breaking all the conventions—successfully. **Page 3**



**Pay-That:** A lot of Consultants of both parties would not have been "taught dead is that old thing" a couple of years ago. But now they'll pay that shop big money for clothes they used to get away with.



**Best Classic Mt. Dewty:** The best comedy of the year, anyone of the most likable movies to come along in years is a classic remake of a classic original. *Weren't You Born: The Movie* (R) (PG-13)



# Interview

With W. O. Twatts, cochairman, the Business Council on National Issues

After a career that began as a 56-cent-an-hour laborer with Imperial Oil during the Depression and ended as the company's chairman, William Osbert Twatts is today retired and serves as co-chairman of the Business Council on National Issues. Unlike trade associations, now almost only chief executive officers ( CEOs ) as members, making it the most powerful gathering of top business in Canada. It is not, cautions Twatts, the voice of business, just a voice of business, which happens to include the heads of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce. The 150 CEOs, however, speak with a voice government heads after a decade of poor communication. Founded to focus public attention and supply facts for debate on national issues through meetings with the prime minister as well as policy statements, now has, for the past 18 months, been developing views on social and economic policy, government processes, capital investment, business cycles and indeed pensions.

Twatts spoke recently with Maclean's business editor Rodrick McGuire.



**Maclean's:** Are there any policy areas where you feel you've had some success so far?

**Twatts:** In the U.S. legislative process, it's very much easier to see the positive effects, because you make your points in front of a committee and the committee accepts or rejects it. Our committee system is the House of Commons is not well developed. It's a very frustrating experience to appear before a House committee. They do not have the courtesy or staff to dig into a subject so they fully understand it. Go back to his reform. It was very clear in 1980, before the House committee that they didn't understand the pension tax system, and I made no apology for that remark. On the other hand, the Senate committee was knowledgeable. Under our sys-

**You cannot distinguish between a country's economic health and its social health**

tem, legislation is thrown on the table without any pre-discussion and becomes polarized. Party lines develop. Then you find it is a committee—but the committee's on party lines, too. We should improve our committee system, give them adequate research facilities. Obviously that has some conflict of interest with the way cabinets like to operate, where they di-

nally agree on a policy and then the parties fall into line.

**Maclean's:** Isn't there a parallel in your perceived difficulty in persuading a case properly to government on the one hand, and the general public now on the other, that big business has got enough clout?

**Twatts:** I hardly think that anyone could look at the scene over the past decade and say that business has had any clout with government. Legislation has been coming industry rather than helping it out. **Maclean's:** Is one of BCNI's goals to get more clout?

**Twatts:** I don't think the world class enters into it at all. We stand on our own feet on the credibility of the material it presents. We are not standing up hearing stories. We always try and take a rational viewpoint.

## "Turning a home into a learning center is a nice thing to do for children."

**That's why I'm proud to be a World Booker.**  
Being a World Book representative gives me a good feeling about my work.

The world is becoming increasingly complex...there's so much to know! So wonder it's important for children to develop the habit of "looking it up."

World Book is written to stimulate your children's imagination, encourage them to get more involved. By using World Book, they gain confidence in their ability to get the facts, solve problems, learn independently. Patterns

like these are developed in the home. In fact, educators say the home is a critical influence in developing this love of books and learning.

That's why I feel most families today really need the easy-to-understand World Book. There's no other encyclopedia at any price. With World Book, the home level can become a learning center, with benefits for the whole family, for years to come.

World Book is a good product that does good things for your children. It gives me a good feeling to help make that happen.

The 22-volume World Book in the luxurious Renaissance binding, just \$399 delivered.



**World Book—Children of Canada, Ltd.**  
10 Bloor Drive  
Northborough, Ontario M3J 9K2

☐ I would like to be contacted with more information about The World Book Encyclopedia.

☐ I would like to know how I can become a World Booker at home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ M1B 9K2

**Macdonald:** *If a particular company is the U.S. partner in a defence with government, it tends to get support from other businesses in Canada there doesn't seem to be the same support.*

**Tweed:** That's exactly one of the things we hope the action will show. When one industry comes under some kind of legislative and destructive legislation, that affects the whole economy and every other industry. If the money industry is in trouble, then the rest of the country is in trouble. The same is true of the energy industry. You just can't take a crack at one industry without affecting the whole thing, in particular if it's a major industry.

**Macdonald:** I recall hearing you say that *Investment Act* is under the thumb of 375 ad hoc opinion polls and attitudes.

**Tweed:** Our industry was particularly open to this for many years, but now bureaucratic rigidity has grown into almost every aspect of daily life, and it's only in our case that it's positive. Another thing which governments are concerned with, and our society as a whole should be concerned with, is income support policy, whether that's tax or welfare or whatever. That is an increasing cost coming out of the taxpayer's pocket. There's no one just saying we're going down the drain because governments are now taking 40 per cent of the gross national product. That's a great imposition. What you've got to do is dig in and ask if that program doing what they're supposed to do? Are they positive or are they negative? Can we afford them?

**Macdonald:** Why do you talk to me and what is your relationship with the Canadian Labor Congress?

**Tweed:** We talk to the C.L.C. executives, not about labor relations and wage rates, but about our views on the economy and possible avenues of action. This is not a group where you expect to come out with agreements, it's a dialogue group, and I think it's a very useful form of dialogue.

**Macdonald:** There was a point a year ago when your mechanism, *Afford Power*, and *Joe Macdonald* met with Minister of Finance Donald Macdonald who talked about the "breakthrough" that would be required to the historic breakthrough and what has happened to improve?

**Tweed:** It was a general, in-house breakthrough that a business leader and a labor leader had similar viewpoints in connection with management of resources. Maybe the economy will come through something like that will happen again.

**Macdonald:** There seemed to be a particular note of optimism at the time that has disappeared.

**Tweed:** I don't think the optimism's disappeared at all. I don't suppose there's amongst a single question which could lead you to that kind of a joint approach. I don't necessarily expect that that one could be repeated. It could be and it may not be, but that doesn't negate the experience of having a small group understand the other's viewpoints. As these conversations mature,

we're hoping we can develop a structured agenda where both sides will suggest topics, because in that kind of a discussion, or any kind of a meeting—essentially a process or a meeting—you've got to confide yourself to certain things or else you go to digress all over the place.

**Macdonald:** Is there a power in the future where you see a body representing business, labor and government meeting on a regular basis to exchange viewpoints?

**Tweed:** I don't know, it could be. Labor historically and rightly believes that they should put their position before government. Nevertheless should put its position before government. To the extent

possible, the business already has their developed system. Lord knows the farm organizations develop one. Consumers are already well represented anyway. You've got a department of consumer and corporate affairs, which would include the department of consumer affairs.

**Macdonald:** You asked when you say that *Do you feel there's no corporate affairs side?*

**Tweed:** A lot of people looking at the Competition Act wouldn't think the department of consumer and corporate affairs was striking much of a balance; it has expressed itself on what we believe should be in the Competition Act, for example, to make the system work, but it's not enough. It has been less seriously concerned with the development of an effective new competition act. We don't believe the legislation that came out in the first instance and more recently in Bills C-42 and C-43, accomplishes the objective. It takes out a hammer to try to get it.

**Macdonald:** The way your plan overcomes making public opinion to assist you in making your case?

**Tweed:** No, I don't think there's any such thing as a business group, or any group, mobilizing public opinion. Public opinion should be informed and it should assume responsibility in the democratic process. Our federal minister told me that less than ten per cent of his constituents are contacted here. When you talk to people about this, the response you get is, "Oh, what the use of talking to my member?" He's going to vote the party line."

**Macdonald:** His there are very specific examples where public opinion has been mobilized.

**Tweed:** I don't think it is mobilized. It's a general reaction to firms of views. That's not like mobilization of public opinion on the subject of based policy or monetary policy or what it means to the average citizen that we have a huge federal deficit. It's a general mood. The American people are worried sick about their federal deficit. The accumulated Canadian provincial and federal deficits are very much larger proportionately, and yet the public doesn't seem to be concerned. Sometime later the government has to examine this deficit or by systematic borrowing or by printing. Budget deficits are one of the great factors in inflation. If that wasn't so, inflationary public opinion.

**Macdonald:** Is there a feeling among CEOs that overall policy is needed to make the country better or is it a better one run only for business purposes?

**Tweed:** More times think that a system exists. There is no way to distinguish between consumer, health and social health. Governments have been living beyond the means of Canadians. Our fiscal objectives have exceeded our economic capacity, so you won't find any CEO who is not so concerned with our social objectives as he is with our economic objectives.

**Macdonald:** In the past that's very often been cited by the "John's good for General Mac-

donald is good for the country." comment which sounds, perhaps, more self-interested than it is.

**Tweed:** You don't become a CEO or even a manager of a company (these days without) being thoroughly involved in the social health of the country. You can't avoid it. Even if you were entirely self-oriented, you just can't separate a business without taking into account the balance between social and economic objectives.

**Macdonald:** What specific areas do you see coming forward that might involve social policy?

**Tweed:** How much can we afford in the way of income support policy and what are they doing? Should there be a yearly survey of programs, initiated to accomplish something which automatically keep on going? Are they doing the right thing? Obviously we had growth in the health care system, that anybody ever contemplated, but did they contemplate it when we in its present form was posed? Was a given adequate cost-benefit analysis? Another one is housing health costs. Should there be a deduction? Are there ways that we can reduce what might be called unnecessary expensive diagnostic examination or hospital work? These health costs are an enormous burden on society.

**Macdonald:** What's ahead for the next year as we come out of controls?

**Tweed:** There have been very unhappy with our controls. Controls have not worked in any country. You might almost parallel the state of inflation with the tightness of the program. Finally, as we face the major uncertainties along for challenges and coinciding with the normal bargaining process. Secondly, it has continued discussion in the price system. Thirdly, some 85 per cent of prices under all control and the business community has simply decided to compromise. It will be a great help to the economy to come out of controls. We have not analyzed this problem correctly. We use the Consumer Price Index as a measure of inflation, it's a very good indicator. Without deflating from between what are the cost of resources and inflation. For instance, if world prices for coffee or oranges or something like a Canadian's not an inflationary factor, it's a Canadian's inflationary factor in cost you can't do anything about. What we've really got to start to deal with are the controllable causes of inflation within the country, not the symptoms.

**Macdonald:** Is there a suggestion that a day/night/week system of work, which nobody wants and our companies which can't prevent that as an argument for creating a state of inflation or central control?

**Tweed:** No, I don't think so. It all because over 80 per cent of the wages under all control are well below the limit of inflation today. Competition has driven the price down. If you don't have increases in the price of oil, you can't produce oil in the North Sea or you can't produce oil in the tar sands—it just more costly to get at

and there are other things in the same category.

**Macdonald:** Then you don't see any price controls affect a lot of the oil market?

**Tweed:** I don't see any price control creating circumstances. There may be some resource wage demands but I'd have to see the system. Once you remove controls, there you haven't set a floor level for bargaining.

**Macdonald:** You're taking one approach to getting input into government. Another is to have more business allow their employees after to see for Parliament or get involved in the political process.

**Tweed:** One of the unfortunate things that

you'll find is that you go to meet in a You have to be out very long before you lose confidence in the field. He goes in and he sits in a back bench and he's hardly involved. He sits in a back bench and he's some of responsibility and accountability and he feels he can't do anything. This is why you can so easily lower in politics. They can go back into law as a jurist, a philosopher or even recent members of finance seem to have done with great success.

**Macdonald:** The approach of running for Parliament as a businessman is a non-sense, that?

**Tweed:** I don't see it as a way of influencing legislation.

**Macdonald:** For us in the U.S. you get Treasury Secretary Bill Simon and others who work back and forth.

**Tweed:** To the advantage of both sides. They come in and out of the cabinet.

Clearly there are grounds for looking at our whole government still process to make more effective. No question about it.

**Macdonald:** There seems to be a better atmosphere now between business and government than there was any time ever before when the press member was making about the new society.

**Tweed:** Well, the prime minister and the premiers are wrong, increasingly that if we're going to produce jobs and reduce the unemployment, we're going to have to have a healthy private sector that government any government, does not make jobs. This is a much healthier atmosphere. Aside from international conditions even which we have little control, some situations are necessary to relieve the money and industry as it can start to work again to encourage performance. That tax measure badly hinders the provincial and federal governments to an absolute degree. Once an industry is in trouble, it gets a state of pessimism. Look around to all these programs are too long. What is very necessary in this country is to establish a period of confidence and stability where you're not going to have sudden, debilitating legislation under which you don't know how to plan or finance. We've got a temporary response in the form of a cheap Canadian dollar but you can't have your competitive position on that.

**Macdonald:** Is Canada just in that period of confidence?

**Tweed:** Not yet. What we want to do is improve we have a widespread mood of defeatism in this country, with the exception of Alberta. We have a high rate of response to people's economic and social system, great interpretation and communications system and we have the great advantage of proximity to that U.S. market. There are pretty huge advantages that some countries don't have. Let's strengthen our strengths and not try and compensate for them to what we see to be personal weaknesses. We've got to start negotiating with the U.S. That's while 21 per cent of our standard of living comes from it.



**Businessmen who go into politics sacrifice their careers, they lose their capabilities**



**No one who looked at the last decade could say business has any clout with government**

has developed in Canada—in opposed to the United States. In Canada, a chief executive expresses his preference for a political party, it immediately becomes an inside a corporate position. He really has to look like a political actor. He's been kind of an American company, I could stand up and answer you on a contract view as it's a waste and nobody says that company is a Democratic supporter.

**Macdonald:** What is it with the psyche of Canadian that things look so good?

MACLEAN'S JULY 24, 1989 109

# Sometimes words fail, and the word that's failed us most is 'multiculturalism'

Column by Abraham J. Arnold

The chief of Mission of State Norman Clark, that the multiculturalism he so strongly advocates holds the key to national unity is highly dubious, particularly when he is not among the more vociferous ethnic group representatives calling for a "trilateral" Canada and urging that appointments to the Senate and the judiciary should reflect Canada's "multicultural reality."

What is the reality of multiculturalism? Is the word itself begun to an unnecessary imposition — à la Victor Boke — when some western representatives of the "other ethnic groups" begin to shout "non-fertile" at the early meetings of the B & B Commission in 1963, and thereafter become known as "third groups"? That is the true genius of the term and I defy anyone to prove otherwise.

Another who has long been involved in ethnic-cultural activities I have always believed in the concept of cultural pluralism as among the dearest rights of every ethnic group to maintain its own cultural heritage within the framework of the country in which it lives and in conformity with its laws. I felt that it was necessary to ensure that conditions, including the provision of facilities where necessary, to assist our many ethnic groups to develop their cultural attributes into creative experiences that would contribute to the enrichment of the varied Canadian mosaic.

Before the otherwise rampant biculturalism in Quebec, however, cultural pluralism was honored mostly with lip service by historians, sociologists, demographers, and widely other members of the community of enlightenment in Canada. It was seldom an academic question.

The B & B commissioners accepted many of the reproaches of the multiculturalists who were incorporated into their recommendations for support of the cultural industries of the other ethnic groups. But they said no to the label.

Some of the other ethnic groups I believe, at least, disagreed. They often disagreed on the subject of discussion and debate at seminars, conferences and ethnic congresses across the country until 1978. Then, Prime Minister Trudeau installed multiculturalism as policy in place of biculturalism.

Nevertheless, when Trudeau resigned and biculturalism it was integrated in some quarters as the dawn of a new era of fulfillment for the many tribes who wandered into the promised land of Confederation in 1867. These people, of course, came after the first two ethnic tribes, the francophones and the anglophones who began the displacement of Acadians, Hurons, Cree and other original tribes of "Chicane-land" a couple of centuries earlier.



The native Indians and the Inuit have been trying to tell us for decades that the picture is really darker. But now they are just two more voices in the multicultural babel.

And babel is a — a damning label of confusion semantics unwittingly unleashed by the Royal Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism. Canadian history recognized for years the effects of monetary isolation on the economic and standard of living levels if we haven't been able to do much about it. It is now high time that we recognize the effects of linguistic isolation on the political and standard of living.

Actually it all began in a simplistic exercise in semantics. The word "biculturalism" was introduced into the name of the royal commission to a more moderate view of the French national fact in Canada for which "biculturalism" was, and is, much more realistic. But the euphemism became infelicitous when "biculturalism" was re-

placed with multiculturalism. This made it appear to those Quebecers moving into the upper echelons of national consciousness that the cover word for "biculturalism" was being replaced by a cover word for "multiculturalism."

Why look in 1983 René Lévesque was moved to ask whether the other ethnic groups wanted to form a third nation in Canada. Moreover the accelerated arguments of the third-force advocates have certainly made multiculturalism appear to be much more political than cultural.

Perhaps it seemed that before November 15, 1976 the debate had reached a rhetorical plateau. But with the rise of the Bilingualism to power Pierre Trudeau and Trudeau supporters on themselves are now leading a new race to the peak of a knowledge summit Babel.

The arguments are pushing full force towards an unbridled anti-unity-association — bilingual Quebec by way of referendum. In their efforts to stop them, the federalists not all Trudeau lovers are becoming even more inflexible as they push the bicultural-cultural — linguistic — multicultural — original-unity approach and continue to look for a Third Option.

There is of course the old saw that "nations can never last."

But with Prime Minister Trudeau speaking of an "eternal moment" and moving the possibility of using the "word" it is time to call for a cooling of inflammatory rhetoric before it turns to "racks and stones."

The prime minister might well heed the words of his own first appointed unity adviser Paul Tellier, who might think if we must drink in terms of victory and triumph in the fight against separatism, urged that the debate not be placed "in a victory-term-but-suffer-in-terms-of-words-of-thought." Tellier called for pausing versus unity forward "in a calm and clear-headed manner to reach an honest agreement."

So, the peaceful path to a stable and united nation? Or will Premier René Lévesque be proven wrong in saying, "Canadianism is 'too involved' to exist in violence?"

Abraham J. Arnold is a Winnipeg writer.

# It's Canada's Choice. Naturally.



## Seagram's Five Star.

Why do more Canadians choose Five Star over all other five year old rye whiskies? Simply because we believe it's a smoother, better tasting whisky.

Make the easy choice. It's a natural.

Say Seagram's and be sure.

# Letters

## Let it never be said that Farley Mowat hasn't paid his National Debt

Atlas told me, your reference to me in your column *Let Us Not Now Praise Father Time* (June 28) has cut me to the quick. How could you possibly be unaware that I am, in fact one of the original most distinguished officers of MRC—the Ministry for Economic Rehabilitation of Colonies? My God, man, MRC has already distributed me as prodigiously across the land that my shed claim to fame is more that I am Canada's No. 1 Disgraced Person! Land lord! Jokes, bye, what about the faggs?



Mowat: MRC enough left to go around

years of exile I served as *Bugara*, that most odorous pig in *Smallwoodland*? Och, yes. Indeed, and yet he knew that my irresistibly hedonistic life, currently draped over the Cape Breton *Hutchins*? Since then, MRC has scribbled how one is never escaped your propensities that I was introduced for nearly a decade on Quebec's *Kiss de la Madeline*, until released by a *rejo (quo quid) phrascon*? And isn't yab

boomed how I was awarded for a year in the red, and mad of Spad Island otherwise known as the *Clutter of the Gulf*? Consented, as I was, in a green canoe on the Bay of Quinte, home of the United Empire Loyalists, was I not subsequently awarded across most of Ontario, including *Wingham*, *Windsor*, *Orillia*, *Richmond Hill*, *Whitby*, and that new *Edmonton*, *Port Hope*? But never *ever* have I asked my kilt by collaborating with Toronto? Surely you must know of my Odele rule among the *Blackfish*, *Acute*, *mosquitoes*, *crustaceans*, *nomadic* worms and *nonchests*, affairs commensurate in the Northwest Territories. And how in the blessed name of W. O. Mitchell could you have overlooked the years I sacrificed to *Sinkaschew*, during which I brought occasional returns to *Subtropics* by becoming the first person ever to describe in print how *Rashly*, *Ducks* make love *underwater*. If ever a Canadian celebrity has been spread this, until he became no more than a film of sweat across Canada's noble brow, surely I am that man! If you and MRC then met me any more there, won't be enough left over my spines to construct an orchestra fit along the shores of the National Research Council.

FARLEY MOWAT, CANTABRIDGE

### No solitude

I was moved and upset to read your article on the Open House Canada exchange *When World Collide* (June 26). I participated in this wonderful program in April of this year when 40 students from Kumbury exchanged visits with 40 wonderful people from Laval, Quebec. Unlike the

Surely people we were not shocked or frightened by the language barrier. We were amazed warmly as they were when they came to our small city. We spoke French no better than the average high-school student, yet we had no difficulty at all communicating. There is nothing that would please me more than to see every person in Canada speaking both English and French—naturally and congenitally.

CAROL FONTANA, SIMILABLY, B.C.

### Notes from a "Peaceably Kingdome"

After reading the article *The Goshawk* (May 29), one cannot but have the impression that the West would like to be armed with nuclear bombs, assault aircraft carriers, intercontinental missiles and strategic bombers while confining the U.S.S.R. to junk bins, spheres, spears and bows and arrows. Everybody knows it was not the U.S.S.R. that acquired the first atomic bomb but became the leader of this arms race. As always, the current race is urged on by references to an alleged Soviet "military threat." It is not the Soviet Union but the West which displays interest in maintaining arms of terror and confrontation. The United States and NATO countries are not averse to exploiting the current difficulties on *Sino-Soviet* relations for their own purposes. Picking also seem to sharpen relations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. so as to benefit from this aggravation. Attempting to play the "Chinese card" against the Soviet Union is undoubtedly a shrewd and dangerous policy which by its very nature can become against its architects.

ALEXANDER MALKINSON, MISSISSAUGA, ONT.



## F-15 Eagle and F-18 Hornet: Fighters Canada can depend upon from a company Canada can depend upon.

Among the aircraft being considered by Canadian Forces for the defense needs of the nation are the F-15 Eagle and the F-18 Hornet.

Both are from McDonnell Douglas, builder of the world's premier fighters for more than three decades.

Both offer Canada unique economic advantages through the relationship McDonnell Douglas has long demonstrated as a part of the Canadian aerospace industry and as a

user of Canadian-built aerospace equipment.

The F-15 has no peer among fighters of the world. Its supremacy is not subject to question among those who debate the methods for achieving Free World security. It is the best fighter in the world.

The F-18A Hornet is the most modern of lighter fighters, the most economical among those whose "off-the-shelf" capability for meeting Canada's needs can be demonstrated.

**Eagle and Hornet**  
MCDONNELL DOUGLAS



### Subscribers' Moving Notice

Send correspondence to: **Mailbox # 804 1900 Street A, Toronto, Ontario M6H 2S5**

By signing this I

Name

New Address

City  Prov.

Postal Code

☐ I wish to be added to the MRC's 1985-86 mailing list.

☐ I wish to be added to the MRC's 1985-86 mailing list.

☐ I wish to be added to the MRC's 1985-86 mailing list.

☐ I wish to be added to the MRC's 1985-86 mailing list.

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE  
AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY!

Send no money to C. J. O'Brien and/or I. J. M. O'Brien and/or neither old address label from this page nor to any

### And every night they punch out on us

I was reading the book and became when my wife stopped on the porch to read your comments on the environmental racism in Toronto in the article, *Worst of Two—And Clay* (June 12). "up there is our hardwoods, by far, there are hell-oak-hickories, hard-core men who one break use hand-axe their faces and chew the splinters." I looked quickly about me for an axe. The very good to say that Toronto is a great city for environmental because it is a "hardwood" barroom every town in Northern Ontario. I glanced nervously at my then wife. "Sandra just like us doesn't off" my wife asked over her shoulder. "My gut sure does." I said and I strongly hoped a week to be as a show shot with a long barrel fork made from moist earth.

BOB McNEIL, CANTABRIDGE, ONT.

# Meet my friends in Amsterdam



I know that if I need money the American Express Card will come when I'm handy. The people at American Express Travel Service Offices are always helpful.

Meet friends who'll give you money when you need it.

When you carry the American Express Card you don't have to worry about money when you run short. Because there are over 700 Travel Service Offices of the American Express Company and its subsidiaries and Representatives where you can cash a personal cheque for \$50 and get up to \$450 in American Express Travellers Cheques (subject to local regulations).



Meet friends who know what it's like to feel strange in a foreign country.

When you travel, you need to carry a card that does more than pay for things. You need one that will introduce you to our friendly people who will help you when you really need it. When you carry the American Express Card, it's like having a home away from home just about anywhere in the world.

If you are not already taking advantage of these and other services of the American Express Card, pick up an application wherever the Card is showcased. Or write P.O. Box 8200 Agent P.O., Scarborough, Ontario M1S 4S7.



The American Express Card.  
Don't leave home without it.

Maclean's

JULY 24/1978

## Preview

The man who would be—no, could be—governor general

Governor-General Jules Léger has shown more guts and class than enough, carrying on for the past four years despite a debilitating stroke that still impairs his fluency in English. But it seems almost certain now that he will step down late this year, while there is no compulsion to do so, five years (a full term), in the words of a *Réseau* Hall watcher: "in a good, solid contribution." While there are no noticeable hints in the vir-repal post, the man who



Ignorant? Among other qualifications, he is the manner best.

comes closest to that description is George Ignatieff, Rhodes Scholar, careerist in external affairs, former Canadian ambassador to the United Nations, president of the UN Security Council, and current provost of Trinity College at the University of Toronto until December 31 this year. The intriguing Ignatieff (the third language is Russian; he was born in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, the son of a count, in 1913) and his wife, Alana, have been regular visitors at Rideau Hall of late. Léger's guests at intimate gatherings of opinion leaders. And although the events may be unrecorded, Alana Ignatieff is the official Canadian lady-in-waiting to the Queen on her visit to Canada this month.

Well, ye can't win 'em all

The book will be called either *The Year the Expat Won the Pennant* or *The Year the Expat Almost Won the Pennant*. If the former, it will be out in late fall; if the latter, next spring.

But it will be out, written by Montreal sports writer Rodolphe Soudet, illustrated by Terry (Asking) Mosher, and published by baseball not (a San Francisco Giants fan, of all things!) Mel Hartig of Edmonton. For now, it should be pointed out that all of this football news got started when, in the previous and in the first couple of months of competition, the long-suffering Expos looked like a potential winner in the National League's eastern division. But now, the mighty Phillies of Philadelphia, at the mid-season All-Star break, led the Expos by 8½ games, and were showing no signs of going in the tank. This year's Expos are the best in the club's 10-year history, but they don't appear to be quite good enough.

Let us now praise infamous men

If a ventriloquist can become the toast of Broadway one year, in Frank Langel's *Deceit* has done, it follows that a mass



Caricature: you're what you eat

murderer can make it the next, doesn't it? *Deceit*, the "demon barber of Fleet Street," opens November 13 with Canada's Len Caruso as the chap who sits his customers' throats and drops them through a trapdoor to Angela Lansbury, who plays Mrs. Lovett, a lady noted in the London of the 1840s for her excellent meat pies. The cast, the "book" by Hugh (Cahoon) Wheeler, music and lyrics by Stephen (4 *Love Night Music*) Sean Chan and director by Hal (Paddy on the Roof) Price provide a formidable package for the \$1-million production. (An interesting sidelight is that some 120 people—including 20 Canadians—received more than \$200,000 in the show, eight unions, after one simple announcement. Deceit is always payable, of course, because as Lansbury recently observed: "I know the subject matter will turn the audience's stomach, we only hope it won't turn them away.")

Slow'n' steady loses the race

What the building has done for Calaveras County in California, the turtles do in the province of doing for the town of Bonaville in Manitoba. During the second week

of August between 5,000 and 7,500 visitors are expected to descend on the town for the Seventh Annual Calaveras Turtle Derby, a series of races that culminate in a parade (or not, a bona fide world championship). The turtles, 16 at a time, hurdle themselves outwards from a central starting gate, 25 long, long left to a circumference of five (maybe six) metres (a concession to the local humane society, which objected to the poor little creatures streaking to victory on hot pavement). Aside from the fact that the turtles have to be 10 inches or less in

diameter, and not of the snapping type, anything goes. Spike, who whipped 434 chickens in last year's, simply followed his nose. His owners stood awestruck at the edge of the circle in bone-soaked boots.





# Canada

## The answer, of course, is to quit eating

Mangolds at a garden's edge discourage the crowded nasturtiums—*it's* warm with a breeze for tomatoes and lettuce. Onions ripen aphids, and a clove of garlic offends everything. Such suggestions of gardening for *any* one have seemed remote for most Canadians. Like some eastern branch of photodrama, but not any more. Stealing food prices are bringing back the family garden with vigor. Backyard herbaceous plants in edibles—the price of fresh hamburger being what it is (32¢ a pound)—but herbs and stalks and rows of mangolds have not been so evasive in years. "This and a fennel are the only answer," says Ontario health minister supervisor Lisa Kerwin, pointing to his thriving vegetable garden on a rented plot in suburban Toronto. "It's the only way to hedge on rising prices."

The sharp rise in food prices has been swift and sweeping, hardly a supermarket category has been left untouched. In the past year, the cost of beef has climbed 30

per cent (31 per cent in July alone), fish products up 40 per cent. Chicken, pork, fish, milk, bread, canned goods—virtually the gamut of the average housewife's shopping list—are all up substantially. Actual prices are enough to curb an appetite. A five-pound bag of Sunbelt oranges is \$3 in Ontario. A single head of imported celery was being offered at \$1.99 in one Toronto supermarket. An eight-ounce jar of Nescafé instant coffee fetches \$6.40 in Vancouver. Serbian steak is \$3.65 a pound in Halifax. And in Winnipeg, where prolonged drought at Selkirk, Canada Packers and Swift have diverted supplies from prices, a one-pound box of Duncan House steak was selling for 95 cents. Spurred by such prices the 1978 food index (see chart) resembles the route of a Rocky Mountain cow climber: almost straight up. In thousands of homes, dinner plates have become a rare delicacy, like truffles. "The last time I bought a roast was 18 months ago," re-

calls Ottawa researcher Charles Hertz. "My husband and I planned to have some people over, but it tasted so good we sat down and ate the whole thing by ourselves in one sitting."

The soaring cost of food follows close upon Ottawa's dismantling of the anti-inflation program—a succession the food industry views as most unwelcome. Says Lloyd Smith, chairman of the board of E.D. Smith, the giant fruit processing firm:

"Foreign is up. Labor is up. Why can't food go to go up? And food growers resist to their death."

The large supermarket chains use the same tactics. Don Slater, the price of food is functional supply and demand. If supply declines for any reason (as it has because of diminishing cattle herds or as winter produce did because of heavy rains in California), price hikes are inevitable. Borders notes Cyril Kornich, vice-president of Vancouver-based Woodward Stores, "the price of food in Canada is still about the lowest in the world."

Loblaws' high-profile president Dave Nichol is no less committed to the theme of consumerism. "Supermarkets have always taken the heat. It's a Canadian ritual. It comes with the territory. But when food prices stabilized the inflation rate in 1976, no one suggested a total commitment to re-examine the fantastic job the food industry was doing. We will spend only 37 per cent of our disposable income on food, the rest of the world spends 36 per cent. Ciba spends 40 per cent."

When all else fails, the major chain stores hardly cut their 1-to-2-per-cent profit margins on gross sales—evidence, presumably, of their disinclination to gouge the consumer. "As we found at the Food Prices Review Board," says Bert Plumptre, ex-Imperial chairman, "there is no single villain in the food chain."

That sort of sentiment is not entirely unreasonable. If there nothing to eliminate consumers from believing that the food chain may protect more than a single villain—farmers, food processors and especially large retailers. In any event Plumptre is hardly a disinterested observer: the now vice on the board of directors of Dominion Stores.

On the other hand, there are valid reasons why food prices are at their highest level in four years. The 10-year world beef cycle is dipping into a steep trough, although prices may fall next month, the drop will be simply temporary. Cattle



herds are still expected to increase appreciably until the early 1980s. By 1980, food analysts predict farmers will be getting \$100 a head for live steers compared to \$45 a year ago, and \$60 for hogs.

Canada's debilitated dollar has added 10 to 14 per cent to the cost of imports. Freight packaging, energy labor—wherever the wheel stops, the consumer loses. Don Duncan, producer, is not exempt. A case of lettuce that sells at 53¢ wholesale is packed in a case that costs 60¢, and government regulations insist that only one container be used.

Yet the consumer is clearly not convinced. "Domestic farmers on about 30¢ a pound," says Toronto owner of a poultry store, "they're really talking about in power prices." Calgary hair stylist Aileen Squires agrees. "The retailers are pocketing the extra money even if they juggle their figures so you can't prove it. And while personal income has—well, it's steady at least—large price increases have food costs, not all earnings from the weekly order at the supermarket feeling as though \$60 has brought a couple of chicken dinners and a light snack. "The major chains say they're making 2 per cent profit in every dollar of sales," notes Ontario government economist Gordon Frazer. "Can you believe that? No, there's no."

Others are spending more and enjoying it less. Nova Scotia vice leader Jeremy Akerman, doing a bit of pre-election



Barry and Victor Goodnoworth shopping at a Loblaws in Toronto supermarket.

campaign last month in his North Sydney constituency found a mood of "great desperation. There's enormous frustration. Women plan their tour around the supermarket if they don't have to visit the meat counter for fear of shock or the temptation to buy."

Atlantic Canadians particularly have cause for complaint. Food prices in St. John's Newfoundland are the highest in the country, even in the Far North. Scales, since a staple, are 30 cents a pound more than elsewhere. "It's a struggle," admits Susan Madley, who lives in a public housing development in north Halifax. To feed five daughters and an infant grand-

daughter on \$100 a week, Madley buys fresh mackerel (29 cents a pound) "bakes her own bread and has deferred a planned renovation of the living room."

This national scene of belt-tightening sometimes takes extraordinary forms. Ottawa, for example, must caduce a winning lot for the right to fill one of 1,000 leased (150-year) garden plots. In Richmond, B.C., however, outside Vancouver, two of every 10 lots are vacant. No-name brand products are selling heavily in Ontario poverty in Quebec (which boasts the lowest food costs in the nation). Canada-wide Loblaws reports sales of four million accurate units in three months, as of August 24, 1979. The cost of a single pound of meat and cheese, are growing by 20 per cent a year. "Often," says president Nichol, "the same customer is buying both products—no-name peas at 26 cents a tin—and frozen multi-foal food at \$4.50 a can." In addition, some customers Loblaws, the world's largest "no-frills" store in Toronto, an innovation that they will become a trend. Consumers pay at cash are charged for carry-out bags (unless they bring their own) and must pack their own groceries. Savings range from 10 to 40 per cent.

Responding to the swelling consumer protest, politicians at various levels have launched or threatened investigations of the food industry. Finance Minister Jean Charest has announced a three-month study of retailing and protecting profits against Opponents in Ontario are demanding a rapid comparison with the power to telephone rates. A continuing P.C. government inquiry has so far found no evidence that the government is overcharging (whereby the manufacturer took the bill for a chain's newspaper is illegal but may violate certain of a more questionable practice—product labeling fees, which manufacturers pay the retailer to carry and promote new products. Last year, for example, General Foods and Borden introduced Quaker and Wylea's respectively, each with 10 flavours of fruit drink crystals. Dominion Stores wanted \$30,000 per flavour to lead the product campaign. General Foods spent \$200,000 to advertise its new waters, paid for only five listings. At one level or another, consumer groups contend the shagger pays for these schemes.

Ownership concentration: consumers also believe inflation is partly responsible. Almost half the chain stores in greater Vancouver are owned by Connaught, an American subsidiary without a record of more than \$43 million in 1977. In all, according to the 1979 Mullen study of supermarket ownership, five major chains control 45.5 per cent of the market in western Canada. (The east, by comparison, is a competitive jangle, but even in Toronto, given at the big six retailers have an ex-

## Wouldn't you rather be in Winnipeg?

In the national week of July Weekend's shopping at supermarkets in seven Canadian cities. The same 24 items were purchased in each, but prices varied.

Winnipeg	\$36.82	Calgary	\$37.07
Vancouver	\$37.76	Ottawa	\$41.16
Toronto	\$37.83	Halifax	\$41.21
Montreal	\$37.99		





# It's all in the games

Including a few bucketsful of bad blood



Frederick Lapel sat in Edmonton's Great Northern arena, the most obvious man with pockmarks, elbows and knees, denim, Formed track, by his side that the other way around the shoulders. Lapel held his in common with the dozen newly asked men in the room all of their weight lifts in training for August's Commonwealth Games. He was there primarily because his Alpha Self Development Centre was the first thing in the Edmonton phone book, under "Hypnosis," and because some of the Canadian weight lifters were searching if there might be unengaged muscles in their month. Lapel claimed there were and flexed. Such muscles were called "imagination"—a rather more poetic word than "flexure." He told them to sit in relax and drift and as he warmed and coolers were talked several of the weight lifters, one believing their right arms were being lifted by invisible filled balloons leaving their right arms dangling in puppet wires over their heads. The lifters were not what you are told to sit and wait in ready; there are not necessarily the same thing.

If this, in a rare night it also follow that the Edmonton Games themselves—widely billed as the upset story of the year—are not precisely what they seem to be. They are not. But all of this strategy but once when all facilities finished on one and below budget—there are discreetly hidden billions, said on admirably. Yet in what are traditionally called the "Friendly Games," there lack petty grievances those-man, things being arranged to interfere with an amateur sports connection.

None of this implies that the athletes enjoy themselves to be anything but a total success. Thanks to the Commonwealth leaders' recent last year's Glasgow Agreement against apartheid in sports, there will be no African nation boycott of these Games, something that crippled the track events in the Montreal Olympics. Of the 48 nations competing, Canada, Australia and England are easily the best, but the most intriguing challenge is sure to come from the Turks and Caicos Islands, the seven-island Caribbean dependency that four years ago made a push to become a Canadian province. Anticipating its first Games bid, the island's sole national coach, their entire sports inventory before the games amounted to three old basketballs and a pair of worn track shoes.

Equipment problems in Edmonton are of an ancient—at least one week after the Games. One team is sure to break over the city's brand new cycling velodrome, built for a mere \$680,000 compared to the Olympics one in Montreal that cost \$35 million. For Rudy Fralton, the Edmonton facility was supposed to be nothing short of a miracle. His 200-member Alberta Bicycle Association with its policy \$5000-a-year budget made a proper track and Fralton claim he had a verbal agreement from the city that his cyclists would have full use of the velodrome for \$300 a year. Shortly however, Rudy Fralton received a formal

By Roy MacGregor

contract from the city of Edmonton for around \$35,000 a year. He is forced to sign it. What he did sign was his recognition from the Alberta Bicycle Association.

It is easy and probably appropriate to say that any one of the Edmonton stories is small potatoes when compared to Montreal during the Olympics buildup. Edmonton, in total, will cost around \$3.5 million, whereas Montreal ballooned to an estimated \$1.4 billion. Building philosophies were in the air as the two cities Montreal seeking a colorful and contemporary grandeur at any cost and conservative penny-pinching. Alberta set upon more futuristic, convinced always that the most expensive coloring known to man is in the black. "We set the dollars we could afford and build to those dollars, rather than set a design and build to that design," says Rick Lushington, Games Foundation vice-president in charge of facilities.

Just as the costs are distinctive when compared to the Olympics, so too are most of the events. There are but 10 sports in the Commonwealth Games and three of them—tennis, bowling, shooting and badminton—have far more elite appeal than general interest. Another four—rowing, gymnastics, weight lifting and wrestling—will be well below world class levels, though each one should have its singular young stars (Nagisa, Fark's Gavrilas, Sengiers in cycling, Winnipeg's Ryan Poir who should take his third consecutive

freestyle place in wrestling), and the likelihood of Canada's dominating the weak gymnastics and wrestling fields. For the rest of the world attention will centre on the track and the pool, but also to some extent the boxing ring where two world amateur champions—Kenya's Stephen Mwahele and Nigeria's Aniel Davison—are expected to compete.

A common mistake is to view these Games as a prelude to the Olympics. Realistically, however, the Edmonton Games may well be a last hurrah for many of the truly winners. Both Ross Price and Duncan Jones (Kombowski) are threatening retirement and Debbie Brill, Janet Ray, Don Quattrone, Barbara Byles and Janet Nutter may all have won their best days by 1980. But that doesn't mean there will be no excitement, and the most promising areas to look for is art.

**Track and field.** This is the one area that since at least to begin with for Canada as Dwayne Jones, Kambowski will almost certainly walk away with the gold in the women's pentathlon on the first day of track competition August 6. Otherwise Canada men can't expect to emerge from the track competition as anything but a disappointment. One of the better moments from an



international viewpoint, however, has to be the men's 100-metre dash on August 7, when Trinidad's Harley Crawford took the Olympic world medal winner's shirt, Jamaica's Don Quattrone (Olympic silver) on August 10. Australia's Barbara Byles will attempt to win the women's 200-metre event for her third such Commonwealth gold as a rare but the most notable race, undoubtedly probably will happen on August 10 when Henry Kono, who is destined to be the main attraction of the Games, runs 5,000 metres against New Zealand's Dick Quarm and perhaps Tanzania's Ernest Beye.

Kono is a 25-year old Kenyan who has set four world records in 1978 (breaking among others, Qatar's record for the 5,000 metres).

**Swimming and swimming.** Noteworthy is Janet Nutter, gold medalist in the recent Canada Cup, who should easily win the gold medal in the highboard event. Swimming, however, is another story as the competition between Canada and Australia will be on the highest international level and where gold medals are well likely for a number of Canadians. Carol Klump, Wendy Quirk, or Gail Armstrong in the 100-metre women's freestyle. Becky Smith in the 200-metre individual medley. Wendy Quirk in the 100-metre butterfly. Don Thompson in the 100-metre butterfly and Graham Smith in freestyle. Star of the swimming events should be the other Graham Smith or Australia's Tracy Wickham in women's freestyle, but Smith should have a distinct advantage—he'll be performing in front of a home-town crowd.

Even a glorious victory for local boy Smith, however, will not take away the sting when Edmontonians feel over the Games. The man whose idea brought the Commonwealth Games to the city, Alvin Romatuk, remains bitter from the day two years ago when he angrily resigned. Another man, Ivan Dente, who was once the mayor of the city and who probably did more than anyone to win the Games for Edmonton, will receive little recognition, thanks to a rift between him and several of the present organizers. When Romatuk resigned as a chairman of the facilities in April 1986, he went out saying, "It shouldn't be much done to anybody that the whole thing is a mess." The problem, according to Romatuk, was Dr. Murray Van Vleet, the president of the Games. "Edmonton's mistake," Romatuk charged, "Donatuk would be made from changed." Romatuk now says of his

own sports connection with the Games. He and others say the Edmonton experience has been one of over-administration—again the direct opposite of Montreal—and his own in an example, the months he worked to gain permission to hire an executive assistant. The provincial government was willing to put up a salary of \$19,000 and he only needed the go ahead to hire. He eventually received it, but he never did—and then discovered that his assistants had their own demands



to make on the new employees. "They wanted him to report on every morning punch a clock and then drive off the way back to work with us," Romatuk says. "He told them to shove it."

Murray Van Vleet, a 44-year old former dean of the faculty of physical education at the University of Alberta, says, "A very long shadow." He is involved in all of the Games, something those focusing the ball alone and those actually working there often despise. Since he took over the presidency several months after Ivan Dente resigned it to take control on his mayor's office, he has been defeated—there has been little contact between the two men most closely associated with the Games. According to one number of the media services staff, Van Vleet has specifically directed them to stay steering press people Dente's way.

Dente has assigned a post office to attach to the Canadian team a lonely role that seems to be a challenge to work with the athletes he must pick up and drive over their shoulders. And he expects to find that the job did not come through through of Ivan Van Vleet. Dente obviously enjoys his "Forgotten Man" role in its full potential.

"The problem with Van Vleet," says one of those who feel wronged by the president,

Greg Gray (left) and Canada's Jenny Rasmussen (right) are both of the women's events who will be a bad host and finish in the top spot.



It's highly unlikely that any world records will be challenged in either rowing or cycling, but if the British (above) and the Canadian (below) should do the country proud.



**XI Commonwealth Games  
EDMONTON 1978**

dent, "to that he has no money as a politician. He doesn't know how to buy a person." Deet says the best way to have dealt with him would have been to have put on a special reception night for him and Rosenfeld and then the winners would have faded as quickly as the applause.

Deet and Rosenfeld, of course, have hardly been the only people problems Dwayne Erickson, the media services manager, was reported by the *Edmonton Journal* to have said the Games would show a remarkable \$4-million surplus whereas there will likely be a \$29,000 deficit (Erickson claims there is no accurate meaning of what he said.) Some of the volunteers show Erickson were furious, branding the story as "subliminal," and just after the story appeared the locks to Erickson's office were mysteriously changed overnight. Fortunately, a high-level meeting averted a crisis.

There are those who would criticize Van Vliet for precisely what a great many officials find admirable about the man: his sense of wit and humor. "Some nights say I'm a wee bit arrogant," he says with a proud smile, but those more interested in athletic feats than buildings agree the Commonwealth Games are still up to a primary job of seducing, particularly where the \$21-million Commonwealth Stadium is involved. "Don't ever underestimate the political clout of the football team," one of the key designers says. The track, for example, is built to look like the arena's grandstand, with very sharp turns that probably will excite few records will be broken. It was built that way, of course, to ensure the stands will be close to the center of the stadium for better football viewing. The track itself is rubber, where the athletes would prefer sand, but rubber stands up far better to football cleats.

"If we'd done the building, we would

have had different priorities," says Geoff Elliott, the facilities coordinator who won gold medals in the 1984 and 1988 Games for England in the pole vault. "But of course they wouldn't have been as valuable after the Games." Elliott, like so many others, is perturbed that the city, which called so many of the shots, was far more concerned with after-Games use than with providing the best facilities for the athletes. The working theory throughout was compromise. "Once we had both sides read it as we knew we were getting close," says



Sara Kagan, the engineer for the stadium. In the case of the velodrome, the thinking is at the minimum level so that the city claims, average kids will be able to use it. Some say it's so that somebodies may someday raise rates on it—something they already tried last winter when a group of them burned through a fence to invade the facility one night. "In many ways," says Elliott, "we're trying to put a quart of milk into a pail." The most interesting note, he adds, may well be seeing who arrives first at the all-geo few hotels.

Almost all the complaints are regrettably accurate: much bad news goes on in a row, but the combination of taxpayers' money and Canadian pride—something that came in dried last during the Olympics—has meant added scrutiny for these Games. The special \$30,000 Royal Welf for the Queen's private use has already won some controversy, but probably will take second place once Canada and an estimated 500 million television viewers get to see the pricey 30-minute \$250,000 opening ceremony show that is a disturbing break from the usually staid Commonwealth tradition. None of the songs written for the Games contains a single French phrase in the lyrics, can-power Tommy Banks of Edmonton has written one which claims, "We're gonna show the world

that people of all races can stay together. It's possible. Love makes it possible."

No one needs to be told that there is little love in Alberta for bilingualism. "We've already gone overboard," Van Vliet says, pointing out that announcements and the scoreboard will be in French and English. "It's strictly a Canadian political problem." He reaches into his desk drawer and pulls out the Games' constitution, opening it to Article 8. The official language of The Commonwealth Games shall be English. "So you were from Niagara," he adds. "Canadian, you then say 'What about French?'" Such arguments are bound to be common in Edmonton. One former Commonwealth Games medalist, winner who begged not to be interviewed, says, "I was made to feel like a foreigner in Montreal. I wasn't treated at all well. But I consider it my country even if they don't consider me a part of it. Now I've got the chance to do something where I'll be appreciated."

Obviously, the original concept of the "Friendly Games" is in some danger. For those who will see beyond the soap and gettin'ness, however, there will still be the image of Henry Bone going in to his backstretch bunk with 300 yards to go and for several breathers still moments there will be only Henry Bone and the Commonwealth Games, the true moment of high games that each event is supposed to produce. And if the weather holds out and the cat technicians aren't on strike, then the Edmonton Games cannot help but be a success, regardless of what has gone on or will happen in the months to come. Even Alex Rosenfeld, the man who dreamed up the Edmonton Games, has bought a ticket to be on at least six marquee games and acknowledges, and without, whatever taken place. As he says, "We'll have the best Games in the world—despite what's happened." ☐

High jumper Debbie Brill (left) and swimmer Graham Smith (below) are odds-on favorites for their events, but the representative of the games will be Henry Bone (right).



PHOTO BY GUY LAWRENCE FOR THE CANADIAN PRESS

# LAMB'S. The Sun Rum.



## Superb.

Lamb's. The Rum of the World.

# The enemy grows older

And, if Cuba's exiles are right, more vulnerable

By William Lowther



Manolo kept pushed a loaded .38 across his desk. For a man with his name on a death list he looked awfully confident. "Do you think they'll take me easy?" he asked. A smile gleamed a touch of cowboy. But the atmosphere in Little Havana that has convinced him to carry a gun is real enough. At 34, the laugh and worry lines enough in his face. He speaks with a strong Spanish accent.

The killings began about four years ago. It was a Good Friday José de la Torre was the first one. He was an old man

Castro today, if he was out of the way, the truth would be a lot harder to keep

They shot him in his own house and left behind a list of 10 names. Since then one of the men on that list have been assassinated. A seventh continued suicide. An eighth had his legs blown off. There is only one and one other left on the list parade. No one has been caught. But all of us, all the men on the list had only one enemy—Fidel. And he is again here.

"Here" is Miami, specifically the huge

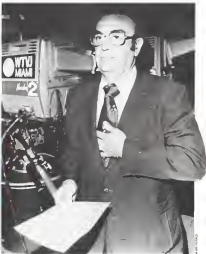
Cuban ghetto known as Little Havana, home to more than half the 300,000 Cubans who live in exile in the United States. They have been described as the best trained army of terrorists in the world today and they possess an enormous potential for violence against the deposed Castro regime and its supporters. They have been here for 18 years, since they fled or were forced out when Fidel Castro led his ragged rebel troops down from the Sierra Maestra hills to overthrow the island into a Communist stronghold. And not since



the death of John F. Kennedy (in which some suggest they played a sinister role) has anyone in a position of real power considered the odds to have any chance to return victoriously to power here the "Island."

Now less than 10 percent of the Cuban nation the Miami area is home to the pay of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and received intense training in guerrilla fighters. But that connection ended years ago—they have been on their own for a good decade. Their numbers and hatred are swelling. They are directly anti-Communist, burning with rage against Castro. The years of frustration since the disastrous Bay of Pigs failed the abortive, two-backed attack on Cuba in 1961 have kindled many of them to murder.

But now, currently this society in exile, current believes again that it has a part to play in international affairs. It believes that Castro is overstepping the boundaries of



Cuban troops repatriating would be libertarians at the Bay of Pigs in 1961 (left) and Pines (above) in Miami, never saying die

and on charges that they violated the U.S.-Cuban neutrality laws by preparing a military and subversion expedition against the territory and domination of the Republic of Cuba.

This summer coincidentally through a set of unrelated circumstances, both the violent and the nonviolent factions in Miami have fresh hope for damaging the Castro regime. They see new ways emerging for them to influence events.

The bearded revolutionaries have become vulnerable, they say, as a result of his adventurism in Africa. Cuba, by most estimates, now has well over 40,000 soldiers on its continent. For a place where well-saturated country with fewer than 10 million people, it is a huge commitment to foreign wars from which the only gain is likely to be of a spurious ideological nature. Allowing for the difference in populations, the Cuban venture is on the same scale as the United States' in Vietnam in 1968. It's hard to say that every Cuban family has a relative or at least knows a soldier in Africa.

Not surprisingly this is leading to a gradual loss of quiet dignity and seriousness at home. At least that is what the critics in

AP/WIDEWORLD



Northrop twin engine, light wing prototype of the hard-headed CF-18L, and the much rarer F-18 Hornet for the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.

## Industrial partnership and national defence.

To meet Canada's need for a New Fighter Aircraft for the Canadian Armed Forces, Northrop offers its multi-role CF-18L, the Canadian hard-based version of the U.S. Navy's F-18 Hornet.

And Northrop offers something more—a comprehensive program of industrial and trade expansion to fulfill Canadian economic goals.

Northrop proposes to use its established global business relationships to open new world markets for Canadian products of all kinds.

To assure the widest possible participation by Canadian industry, Northrop has discussed business opportunities in every province with more than 1,000 companies manufacturing products ranging from household goods to industrial machinery and precision instruments.

Northrop's proposal also shares with Canadian industry the opportunity to produce not only the CF-18L, but also 1,500 F-18Ls for other nations. New cooperative ventures unrelated to F-18 production provide for continuing technological growth and diversification.

In Switzerland, Northrop is conducting an industrial partnership program very much like the comprehensive Canadian program, and Northrop continues to meet or exceed all commitments for industrial participation.

The same reliability and experience will be at work in every part of Northrop's program in Canada.

**NORTHROP**

1000 CENTURY PARK EAST, GLENVIEW, ILL. 60045 U.S.A.

Means before the intelligence they discover from relatives and sources back on the island indicates that dissimulation is growing. But there is no obvious pressure to "bring the boys home." This is partly because the Communist system is well enough organized to stamp out the fires of rebellion before they catch hold, and partly because of high unemployment at home. Work is scarce and Africa is a chance for promotion and equality. Many Cubans are mulatto or black; you nearly all the top jobs in Havana are held by whites. Colored soldiers, especially junior officers, are far commoner in the units in Africa than in the Cuban forces as a whole. This war plays its part.

In the back lot of Cienfuegos, Little Havana's classroom restaurant, a Bay of Pigs veteran explained: "You see Fidel, he has the charisma. He is a genius. We don't deny that. A genius, but an evil genius. He holds the people under a spell. The spell would be broken by his death. There is no one of stature to succeed him. No one can take his place. If we could kill him now it would be possible to rally the people to revolt. With all that is happening in Africa, the time is right for action. We must let the Cuban people back home know that we are still ready and prepared to help them."

The world is a very different place viewed from the neat, narrow streets of Little Havana. Ideas that seem absurd elsewhere take on new meaning when explained over cold sodas in the crowded sidewalk bars. You can easily believe that you are in the real thing, the real Havana, and forget that it's a metaphor. Virtually no English is spoken in the shops and streets. The Spanish culture thrives. Streets with clusters of ornate stone-paved houses and religious paraphernalia flourish. Old men gather in dusty little squares to play dominoes. The politicians agree that Little Havana remains new Cuba's food source to those "back home." Black hair, long and variations on pencils are the specialties.

Back of the main street—the Troncal Triunfo—are bright rows of white and pastel stucco houses. There is a safe and secure air. It looks like a good place to bring up the kids. It's hard to believe that it's also a hotbed of plots, counter-plots and conspiracy. But it is.

For the last few months, a fragile peace seems to have fallen over the area. There have been no beatings, murders or kidnappings in the Cuban community. The late wife Manolo's name on it would appear to have been put on the shelf. And the state and federal anti-terror squads who keep a close watch on the community believe they know why it's so quiet. In off-the-record talks, police officers acknowledge that Castro does not have agents in Miami. They were all working—Manolo still is—to infiltrate Castro through such international organizations as the UN and World Court. Those who favor terror tactics see what might be called the "Manolo Effect" as a waste of time and resources.

## Few scotches are up to Parr.

Five to eight years is about average for aging your average scotch.

But Old Parr isn't your average scotch.

It's twelve years in the making. And time really makes a difference. It's a difference you can taste in any bottle of Old Parr.



12 Year Old Parr

## All that separates you from the airport is two-and-a-half minutes. And a sound-proofed room.

Yes, we're the closest to Dorval Airport. And we're also the best. So, even though we're just as close to expressways that can have you downtown in 15 minutes, you may never get. Because we can offer authentic French cuisine in our elegant "Au Coin du Feu," soft lights and music in "Le Baroque" Lounge, and live rock bands and dancing in "La Discothèque." Not to mention a year-round swimming pool, saunas and whirlpools, and a complete health club. And even an outdoor dining terrace overlooking eight acres of lush gardens. You see, we're an airport hotel with quite a difference. And that difference is Hilton.



Montreal Airport

**Hilton**

Our name says it all.

For reservations call  
your travel agent  
or Hilton's toll-free  
1-800-367-6200  
in Montreal  
514-393-3676



any price to disengage that approach at any price.

Eighty per cent of the 190 and more bombings and killings on the Miami area since 1974 remain unsolved. Congressional hearings, grand juries and the like have been markedly ineffective. However, when arrests are made or convictions handed down, the persons involved turn out to be known members of the community with long records of anti-Castro activity. In the current trial in question has been closed, the police believe, by two factors. First, several male leaders with records of violence are now waiting trial on a variety of terrorist charges and police say their sympathetic colleagues are being too so as not to prejudice the case. Second, and equally important, there are indications that the pro-stick group is concentrating its efforts directly against Cuba. 130 miles away. Buoyed by the belief that the people are fed up with Castro's African policies, the elites seek to make the most of what could be a passing opportunity.

"I really would put absolutely nothing past them," says one leader of the state's anti-terrorist squad. A Cuban himself, he adds: "These people are very intelligent and quite fanatical. They are prepared to lose their lives to become martyrs for the only cause that means anything to them."

Their record is quite extraordinary. The four men now waiting trial on charges of violating American neutrality laws—Amundo Lopez Estefan, Pedro Gil, Juan Ariz and Isidoro Prieto—were arrested after police found a weapons cache and three powerboats they said were to be used in a naval raid on Cuba. Among weapons in the haul: a 30mm cannon, a 70-caliber machine-gun, a 30-caliber machine-gun and five sub-15 automatic rifles. They have claimed that in unloading guns to Cuba



Miami's Little Havana, where some 100,000 Cubans reside, will not match north of Eden

they were "providing a legitimate goal of the 41st government." The prosecution in turn argues that the United States does not sanction private arms. "Fifteen years ago, perhaps the U.S. did give approval for arms," he said. "Now there is no authorization and this amounts to a justification of a private or secret army." It is reference of the atmosphere and mood of Miami however that up to this point the legal system, as applied locally, has tended to work in favor of the Cubans and turn a blind eye to radiation to the Caribbean. Even now the betting is that the four will eventually have their case dismissed on some legal technicality.

The naval expeditions are aimed at keeping the Cuban authorities distracted and on edge. A couple of mention examples. On February 12, 1976, when the Soviet freighter Delovskaya Riva was taking

more than 35 miles off Cuba's north coast a small boat stood up and asked it with heavy machine gun fire. The Soviet said as one was injured. About two months later two Cuban fishing boats were similarly attacked. This time, one fisherman was killed.

But it is the civil community's more visible acts of terrorism that get the publicity. Perhaps the most noted case is October 1975, when a Cuban anti-air was subjected on route to Cuba from Barbados. Seventy-three people were killed.

But in the police point out it's not just those who serve Cuba but also those who oppose terrorist actions in general who fall victim to the revenge. Emilio Milian, news director of Miami's most popular Spanish-language radio station, had his legs blown off when he turned on the ignition of a car—shortly after broadcasting an editorial pleading for an end to terrorism. It happened two years ago but although several known assassins have been questioned (one of them failed a lie detector test) no one has been convicted.

Leaders of the terrorist bands are hard to identify. However a poduncous Dr. Danilo Bosch, his emerged as a major figure. He was caught firing a blowback at a Polish ship in Miami harbor in 1968 and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Released on parole after four years he returned to the movement and is now under arrest in Venezuela charged along with three other men in connection with the Cuban airliner bombing.

Many of the pro-violence Cubans have connections with the Bay of Pigs Fighters Association Assault Brigade 1506, formed by ex-military veterans. To a man they are fiercely anti-Castro.

In a dimly lit bar just off a Little Havana side street, two of the men who once worked for the CIA and conducted raids against Cuba talked in the early morning hours recently about their hopes. Roberto Carballo—a dramatic, smiling middle-aged with thick black wavy hair that opened to show an ornate silver cross—said: "I don't believe that the present Cuban regime can make us forget Fidel. He controls everything. If we were gone, if he were killed, all direction and sense would crumble. Have you seen the pictures of him lately? He has a big fat paunch now. And is one of the biggest lame men. I was in the Bay of Pigs invasion. I was the only member of the bar-

gade to escape after we were captured. You know there were only 1360 of us landed. 106 were killed. Fidel said that we killed only 31 of his troops but that was a lie. We killed about 800 of them. I myself saw them carrying the bodies away in trucks."

Urbano Mendez, a big man with a gentle face added: "It is so easy to fight Fidel in Miami. All you have to do is talk about it and nothing else. But it will be another thing if the real choice is presented again for us to invade the island. We are always taking ourselves how many of the Cuban men here would really stand and fight. Of course it depends on who shows the him in the end. We can only really know for yourself. Many of our people have done very well in America. They are successful and wealthy businessmen. Would they give that up to go back to Cuba? We can't turn back the clock. Things have changed a great deal."

Indeed. Though anti-Fidel, changing Manolo Reyes put away his gun. We were talking in his plush little office—acquired but not even limited desk—on the third floor of the hospital where he works as vice-president in charge of con-

Manuelito Reyes put away his gun. He was talking in his plush little office—acquired but not even limited desk—on the third floor of the hospital where he works as vice-president in charge of con-

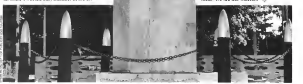


managements and patient relations. A self-promoter, he has handled 12 times in the last eight years before Congress as a "leader of the Cuban community in exile." His schemes for bringing down Castro through complex agreements and untold power plays in Washington and New York are traded out with over-precincted theory. It's not from these Cuban plays that Manolo will ever beat Cuba. Rather it's from one of his other pursuits, the selling of the exiled community. For he has had a dove to persuade the patriotic Cubans to take out American citizenship. "I decided that a special tribute to the United States I would convince my brothers to become Americans. It was a very good idea. It was winning our minds, our country, our history? No. You have and always will love the mother who gave you your body and soul, but you also love the woman who helps you raise your children. You cannot complain then. Cuba is our mother, America is our wife."

In 1978 when Manolo wanted his drive, 30,000 Cuban miles became Americans. Last year another 23,000 took the oath of allegiance. This year at least as many are expected to follow suit. The result is that for the first time since they went into exile the Cubans have become a voting political force. They are pushing closer to Congress. Their ballot can be relied upon to elect anti-Castro candidates who will, through the congress and executive, fight against any Washington-Moscow reconciliation and recognition.

It is at least partly as a result of a national sentiment against Cuban troops in Africa, that President Jimmy Carter is now taking the hardest line of his own administration to label the island as a Soviet satellite totally under the Kremlin's thumb. In so doing, Carter has rejected the friendship overtures Castro has been making with so striking frequency that year. The latest development has come in a secret letter to Little Havana. For the president's visit has again with recent towards Cuba. Diplomats were swapped, treaties signed, agreements reached on fishing and freedom of passage. Now, with the impasse over African relations again being ready to erupt.

Last word: Don't Miss! "The Cuban people are not Communists in Africa." What are Cuban boys doing fighting in Africa? Cuba is famous for its foreign aid and education. We are not warriors. ☐



# A lean and hungry look

Who cares about being fat? Who doesn't?

By Kaspars Dzeguze

Janine MacDonald was helping with the dinner dishes at her mother's home in Burlington, Ontario, when it began the second time. The high-density, low-fatness that had overwhelmed her the previous day was returning with a rush. The 35-year-old woman slumped to the floor and drifted into unconsciousness. At nearby Mount Royal Hospital Dr. Edward Kwong was on emergency duty when the ambulance brought her. He noted her deteriorated condition—he would later testify at the coroner's inquest that she was on the border line of starvation—though the immediate problem was unlikely there. The test was weak and revealed stubbornly erratic, despite Kwong's efforts to correct it. At 5:45 the next morning, October 30, 1977, it failed altogether. An autopsy revealed that myocarditis, an inflammation of the heart, was the immediate cause of death. But the suspect held in the end of May this year confirmed on detail what Kwong had surmised at a glance—the woman was indeed starving when she died.

Starving, in fact, on a self-imposed diet of "no coffee and water, in replacement only by eight tablespoons a day of liquid protein—a life solution often made from shrunken-up bits of pigs and cattle—which has emerged as the go-to fat diet since the "anabolic diet" (a sprout, upper and downer) of a decade ago. The diet was based on a cover-to-cover reading; her mother recalled of the liquid protein diet's bible, the nonally titled *The Last Chapter Diet* by Dr. Robert Ross, an osteopath (not MD) whose appropriation of a 1970 Harvard medical school experiment has become a best-seller with over two million copies in print.

Another fat diet, the latest in a string to have caught the fancy of North America's thrives-on-thin diet fads. More dangerous than most, perhaps, at least 44 liquid-protein-related deaths were reported in the United States last year—but nonetheless typical of the popular misadventures that bedevil experts in the field of weight control. Dr. Norman Saunders, for example, supervising pediatrician at the adolescent clinic at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. His is heightened by liquid protein diets and charged by fads that dangle the promise of easy thinness. "There seem to be millions of books all professing to have the magic solution, the easy answer," laments Saunders. "That offends me. There should be more professional supervision among doctors. They know—of this know, anything at all—that long-term weight loss can only be gained by hard work and by being hungry."

The trouble is, even Janine MacDonald's diet was a success: of sorts she was down to half the 238 pounds she weighed before starting her diet, five months previously. The Burlington inquest brought out testimony to the American deaths in possibly 15 of the 44 for which there was no apparent medical examination. All 15 were women who'd been on liquid protein an average of five months; the majority had experienced light-headedness or lightheadedness, an average of 43 pounds. Of 13 autopsies performed, seven showed evidence of myocarditis. Even so, medical experts directed the Burlington coroner's jury to conclude there was "no clear cause and effect" between her diet (a liquid sold under the name Pro

Win, prepared by the C. E. Johnson Co. of Windsor, Ontario) and her death.

The jury did, however, recommend immediate action to warn the public of the potential dangers. It might as well try to separate the children of Hushwa from their first paper. For even as the five jurors deliberated, Canadians across the country were talking with their broken like so many national machines turning the car air-purifier of the living end of the road. Most often it's the marginally obese—those carrying 15 to 25 pounds over their ideal weight—who hopscotch from one fat diet to another, despite the fact that Health and Welfare Canada has included the most popular among them on its list of "diets not recommended." These include Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution, the Mayo Clinic Diet, the Calorie Restriction Diet, and the Breakaway Diet. As well as these personal factors, theories of the genetics and human diet.

Though we are up to the air about the health dangers of moderate overweight—anything up to 20 per cent over "ideal" weight is no longer considered to affect longevity seriously—fatness ailments are more dangerous than ever that fat diets are the latest fad. That much was clear decades ago when the Duchess of Windsor

She Lampert at his sister's World store (left), Barbara "Flower Girl" Gosselin (center) as measured in earlier diets and another place (below) and Yanka (right) hangering and chasing for style's sake.



ated that you "can't be too rich or too thin."

Advertising has lured this flesh of the rich into an opiate for the masses. It's the Johnny Appleseed of the fitness movement, but no gardener the product—larger or current blocks—its sold by easily-familial slender models. During the tumultuous 60s even the "tights" made it into some advertising promotion—to the extent that there was a modeling agency specializing in "slender faces that fit the face."

In North America, the rewards for physiological conformity are handsome. Few can resist the pressure when losing a few pounds promises a new life. Consider what it could do for Peggy-Ane Persons. The model of Gaudin, Newfoundland signed up with Weight Watchers to lose some weight. She ended up losing 40 pounds and becoming Miss Newfoundland as well as a model in the 1978 New Canada pageant. Why be a fat ugly duckling, the reasoning goes, when you can be a slender swan?

Even Al King of Kingston, Ontario's comfortably paunchy portrayal of comfortableness, Lenny King has been in by fashion. The new season depicts him as a bachelor, so his car contract requires Waxman to shed pounds to conform with the image and lifestyle associated with bachelor. And life at the top isn't anyone: vice-presidential McGibbon, Ontario's governor of Ontario, in front of the diet drink Sugar Free Tsk. 80 per cent of which is contained by the weight-conscious and only 20 per cent by diabetes.

Even the Canadianism goes with the fat in the assembly-line offices of "fat doctors" (many any amount of raising you know health risks to shed a few pounds. Many swear by their daily injection of fat.

Venezuela's Bill Hall (standing in off the back) and the Venezuelan-style Duchess of Windsor with the Duke, slimming-hungry



James chronic gastritis, about which the only thing that can be said with certainty is that it's diet-related (from the stress of pregnant women). For some people, it's not "anabolic" fat that other diets don't touch, but the 350 to 450-unit for a week of symptoms may be replaced by any-known health complications.

For some people, it's not the weight nothing works. Not to power and having one's life or any of those on a diet from very slender models, they are peddled by charlatans, madmen and charlatans. Dr. Gilbert A. Lerville of the Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, Michigan State University has reinforced the notion of metabolic differences in the future which predominant some people to be overweight and others than while most are "normal."

It's when the body wants to go the leaner, not the way of a Russian bear that diabetes seems into a grain civil war with obesity. Like Suzanne Tiber's. The 23-year-old Whitby, Ontario artist and designer chronic obesity to weigh 125 pounds though her body wants to weigh more. "I have to eat on a barbiturate and having things floating around me," she explains. "The problem is that I'm then fat, person—naturally overweight. If I take a normal diet I'd gain 20 pounds right away. My body's natural weight seems to be 145. Friends will not believe how little I eat. Sometimes it gets me depressed."

She has coped with the full range of weight problems all her life. In junior high school, she was so thin her nickname was "rv legs." She had a brief episode as an attractive teen-ager of normal weight until she suddenly ballooned by 25 pounds. They're hanging on her like a shamanic curse, leading her to crash diet and finally to the desperation, increasing which is now a way of life. She became young enough to "dead lift" at 180-pound barbell and spend





a star as an instructor at Vic Tanny's.

Metabolism differences are entirely within us and enjoy. A naturally thin person can overeat consistently, but his body will simply refuse to process anything that exceeds his requirements. That may explain why Yanka, one of Canada's top fashion models, finds it fat easier to maintain the same weight as Suzanne Titer—125 pounds—even though she's fella four inches taller. Moreover, Yanka is relaxed and philosophical about her weight. "I might sometimes be hungry for me to be five pounds lighter, but the aggression to lose from it I won't have the results," she says. "People should enjoy life—so it's no good being skinny but unhappy."

Obesity is a mild psychological side effect to eating that even normal healthy people experience, according to Dr. Paul Garfinkel of the Psychosomatic Medicine Unit of Toronto's Clarke Institute Psychiatry. "Anxiety and depression are common, often they're the reason why people stop eating." What alarm Garfinkel and his colleagues is not the vast majority who can't stick to a diet—fewer than five per cent of the obese people who ever go on a diet keep their weight off for a maximum of two years—but the overwhelming minority of schoolgirls in the 12- to 15-year range who set out to lose just five pounds but never stop.

Anorexia nervosa is a self-imposed starvation through which young women



attempt to show their mastery of themselves—often in the hope that they can keep their bodies from accelerating down the road to unwanted starvation. The Canadian effort about one schoolgirl in 100 Garfinkel says, and seems to be on the rise.

Many of the girls, who are almost invariably from upper- and middle-class homes, have starved themselves to 70 pounds and still insist they're too fat. Garfinkel says, "Both anorexia and the obese have a body-image distortion: they don't see their body as far what it is."

"Liberation" has done nothing to release women from their bondage to fat. In fact, therefore, if only because women are more inclined to fat than men. The data published in 1973 from the extensive Nutrition Canada survey showed that at least half of all Canadians are overweight among women over 40, that figure is estimated at 65 to 67 per cent. What's more, it's growing all the time because average weights have increased, even in the past. Fatnesses decades-one pound for women and four for men, according to a 1977 U.S. Health and Welfare report. So there's always a market for new fat diets which appear like miracles every year or two, sweeping before them all the discredited fad diets who were left as ruins in

over by the last, passing miracle. But fat diets and low-fat diets are far more people, nothing but an exotic replacement for wallpaper.

It takes so little. The difference between the eating habits of normal and moderately overweight people, almost defines measurement. Dr. Roy Shephard, professor of applied physiology at the University of Toronto, says that overweight is middle-aged people eat properly "the meal of a very small child—about 1 1/2 cups—in matching what you eat to your energy needs."

In fact, the overweight and the normal more often than not eat the same amount. The difference lies in the degree of activity. One study found that obese girls playing tennis are in motion 50 percent of the time, thin girls 90 per cent.

But anorexia and activity are the two cardinal sins of dieting in a consumer society. As Dr. George V. Mann of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, dourly observes, "The Holy Grail of Western medicine is a safe and comfortable way to lose excessive body fat—[one which permits] the fat fellow to continue his cloth and gluttony even as his treatment works." That in a nutshell is what the fat industry is all about: in a society based on conspicuous, it's no wonder at all that the process for arriving at less fat should involve the purchase of more food than before. Diet foods, appetite suppressants and



of course liquid protein. Therapies of abstinence are not encouraging since they make no contribution to the industry. You can even pay not to get fat in a "Fasting Menu" that opened in Toronto a year ago.

Ben Lampert, owner and the first industry as well as anyone, for the past two years he's opened two Diet's World shops in Toronto which are crisscrossed with the books, foods and appliances that the fat is doing sports, out in even greater abundance. "We're not keeping it a moderate society," explains the slender 30-year-old who has shed 40 pounds since the war. "The original calorie monitor" working in a product manager for Procter & Gamble. "I don't give things up, but I will substitute other things in their place. Why should I eat less when I can eat practically as much low-calorie diet food as I want?"

The value of the weight control market in the U.S. has been estimated at \$12 billion annually, encompassing clinics, spas, "fat farms," diet books and pharmaceuticals as well as the topicals, foods like liquid protein which came from newborn to become an estimated \$40-million-a-year item in the U.S. Dr. Gerald Leonard, who's run a fat clinic in Montreal for 15 years, estimates the cost of losing weight at \$10 to \$150 per pound—if you're really doing it. On the basis of 15 pounds average overweight for half the country, the Canada diet bill for reaching normal weight

Peggy-Anne Passon Balboa (left) and Alvin (right page) return to his own record.



duMaurier  
Special Mild

For people with a taste  
for something milder.



Available in King Size and 100 mm.

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid smoking.  
tar per cigarette: 100 mm: 14 mg "tar", 1.0 mg nicotine; King Size: 13 mg "tar", 0.9 mg nicotine.

## They're going to change the way you both feel about condoms.

Think because sexual condoms are designed to guarantee of your peace of mind, for those reasons you refuse to use a condom?



STIMULA

tailored and fitted used for greater pleasure

available in 10 styles of 12 and 18 condoms

SEARLE

would conservatively be \$0.5 billion.

But there's more to the fun industry than medical and pharmaceutical concerns—the latter amounting to more than \$120 million for over-the-counter preparations in 1977 for the U.S. alone. Many lines of sex foods swell the industry's annual sales to mammoth proportions, especially when—as Lampert notes—the customers include not only those who are promiscuous but also those minimalist cuisine creators who are working hard to make sure they never get there.

That accounts for the staggering figure of 70 per cent of the people in a New York

Times combing her metabolism (right) and Waxman as the man of King of Kensington: melting the ice, too solid flesh



survey who admitted they were concerned about their weight.

Consider one small part of the industry. Fifteen years ago, Weight Watchers began to flourish in Queens, New York, for women who wanted the aa-type support and reinforcement from their fellow faties while they went about the lonely business of growing thin. Now the mother-in-law J. Hertz food company has offered \$35 million to buy out Weight Watchers International (which has grown coast to coast, to serve another people in 22 countries in scrumptious eating) and Foodways, a diet-food manufacturer, looked to use the Weight Watchers le and nurse. Hertz has seen the future—and the future is clearly fat. Increasingly the recession—the sea of liquid protein fasting—is already in the works in the mind of future doctor or banker. It may one day top the



4½ million paper-thin aspects of an all-time best seller like *Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution*.

The new diet may even contradict the ones that went before, but that doesn't seem to disqualify it or cast doubt on the competence of its author. Hubby dickens seem to accept a new table that one year's best-selling diet will be displaced by another. It's not even necessary to know whether the new diet will be a book, a food schedule or a "potentially hazardous" food item—which is the American Medical Association's opinion of the *Atkins* diet. To be a best-seller, it will inevitably offer a fast, easy way to be slender—and maybe it will—without strain, color or self-punishment, all in five or 10 minutes a day.

It's enough to make anyone with a few pounds to lose think that while life has been profit that perpetual motion is the price of slenderness—and perpetual hunger too. It really bugs me when books and ladies' magazines claim you can have a fabulous figure with 10 minutes daily exercise. It's just not true—not even if it's all vigorous and/or insatiable motion.

They exercise a minimum of four times a week—the run, the steps, the vents and the weights—and still tend toward fat. "I am on a diet for ever and ever," she laments. "Every day of my life. I'll never get to eat dessert or sweet stuff, much less to drink beer, which I love more than anything in the world. I eat thinner as a way of life."

## Thank you

The National Magazine Awards Foundation would like to thank the sponsors of our first annual competition. By showing interest in our profession and by providing a total of \$21,000 in cash prizes (\$1,000 for winners and \$500 for runners-up) in each of 14 different categories, these sponsors have contributed substantially to the encouragement of continuing high standards in Canadian magazines in the areas of writing, illustration, photography and design. Many thanks to: **Abitibi Paper Company Ltd.** (Impresso Yabaco, Ltd.); **Kodak Canada Ltd.**; **MacLaren Advertising Ltd.**; **Maclean-Hunter Limited**; **McClelland & Stewart Ltd.**; **Minolta Camera (Canada) Inc.**; **Molson Breweries of Canada Limited**; **Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada**; **Richardson, Bond & Wright**; **Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Limited**; the **Toronto Dominion Bank**; and the **Ontario Arts Council**.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE AWARDS '77  
GRANDS PRIX DES MAGAZINES CANADIENS '77

We're sure you will never forget the times you have BRADOR.

Because everything you've heard about BRADOR is true.



# Exception to the rules

Moshe Safdie has more changes to make

By Murray McGregor



Moshe Safdie leans back in his chair—his money has run, while before he was carting wheels his shirt collar. He pines at the ramshackle, windowless slab of concrete with balconies hanging off each end a half-block away. "That embodies everything that is wrong in the way we build cities. I wish I had a house."

The Montreal architect has no illusion about his goal in life. Very simply it is to change the face of the city to restore some peace and sanity to a social structure that he feels has lost its way in the last 50 years, through too rapid growth and a lack of planning. His outlook is the application of solid design and planning principles rooted in the needs of people and confined by the laws of environment, coupled with the modernization of building technology. Safdie is not merely a theorist and has already got his designs built—to attain that goal of his—he made him to say the

Safdie and the model for his retirement colony in Jerusalem, and 1974 model built as it stands today and simply living space, but space for living



very least a controversial architect.

With controversy has come fame: the two markers of Safdie's career (from its start "Just about every housing and building rule prevalent practice common and convention is broken by Habitat," wrote the architectural critic of *The New York Times* at the opening of Expo 67).

Habitat the spectacular, intention-pushing building block apartment complex erected alongside the Montreal waterfront as a permanent housing exhibit of the world's fair was Safdie's first building. He designed it at the age of 28, when most architects are little more than glorified draftsmen, and it became the housing exemplar of the 1960s. Every major architectural magazine wrote about the innovations of the apartments: the privacy, the rooftop gardens, the views, and of course the construction methods—the concrete boxes, precast and finished in assembly-line fashion and hoisted into position.

Moshe Safdie, a 40 years old then month from his downtown Montreal headquarters he guides a staff of some 50 architects, planners and draftsmen located in the same office in Baltimore, Maryland, and in Jerusalem. He is not the mere consultant to major projects in Israel, Israel, Scotland, the Ivory Coast and the United States. He has published two books (*Beyond Habitat*, a modest best-seller that is part design philosophy and *For Everyone a Garden*, on design and industrial and building) and is planning a third. He has lectured to countless professional and student audiences, been a visiting professor at Yale and his alma mater McGill, and was recently appointed director of the school of the urban design program at Harvard University.

In the 15 years since Expo Safdie could have moved his practice almost anywhere in the world. He chose to stay in Montreal, where he still lives in Habitat ("I enjoy



being there, I don't want a sense of escape.") And despite all these years, despite the fame generated by Habitat despite his ever growing reputation worldwide, it is only now that he is getting his second major commission in that city—or anywhere in Canada for that matter. This autumn Safdie will return to the site of his original vision, the Montreal waterfront to collaborate on the preliminary design of a big federally sponsored new park and cultural facilities. "It is very unusual," he admits, "in going all the way around a circle back to my roots."

While Safdie allows that he would like to have done more in Canada in the intervening years, he hasn't been sitting around waiting for commissions. The credit he has earned has taken him far afield. Mexican Jerusalem is Safdie and his soft brown eyes glaze with excitement. "It's been one of my toughest challenges. Unlike North America, where I'm making an almost instant home, there I'm designing within the context of a particular historical environment and a particular architectural character yet you have the problems of contemporary environment (good housing, schools)."

As the story goes, it was Benjamin Packer who suggested to a U.S. government advisory board that Safdie was the person to draw up a new master plan for Jerusalem. But not only he drew up a master plan, Safdie is building a major urban renewal project, the Western Wall Project.

In the next year, Habitat methods will be made on the Yehuda (Judaean) hillside, a hillside on the square opposite the Western or Wailing Wall. Judaea's most holy shrine. Skated in

The model for Safdie's retirement colony in Jerusalem, and 1974 model built as it stands today and simply living space, but space for living

1970, the Yehuda is a monumental building of black stone rising many 10 stories up the hillside into the ancient Jewish quarter.

Work on the Western Wall Project, scheduled to start this summer, will entail excavating some 30 feet and removing 2000 years of accumulated rubble. Then, from the street level of Herod's day, the project will rise in a high-rise and provide a progression of terraces and staircases to the national college and other public buildings along the top.

"Since we don't know how to build by the re-spectability," says Safdie. "When I started in Jerusalem, I read Philip Josephine, *The Story of the Jewish War*. Josephine has very detailed descriptions of the temple and streets. He would mention a stair or ramp and I would look out my window and see it. This act is like other in the area. I'm designing."

best of the land of his birth is Safdie's second home. He opened a branch office in Jerusalem in 1971 and since then has completed the Poles Yehuda Wing (an addition to the Rockefeller Museum) and over 180 housing units in the Jewish quarter. He has designed housing for the Israeli government, the Desert Research Institute and Ben Gurion University at Be'er Sheva, and in modern Jerusalem, Munich, a new center between Jewish and Arab shops, offices and apartments that will link the old city and the new across 13 acres of former non-Jewish land of the Arab Israeli war.

For Safdie, Jerusalem has been a con-

# Books for Art Lovers



**A BORDER OF BEAUTY**  
Arthur Lerner & Fred Peard  
by Nelson Lester Design  
Over 50 lustrous unspun silk designs in black and white and seven exquisite color illustrations combine to create a beautiful book that belongs on the shelf of someone who admires the finest of forms, of which Lerner was a highly respected member. Insights into this art are mine and are provided by a lyrical text and accompanied by two chapters. \$15.95 a hardback book



**THE MACMILLAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ART**  
General Editor, Robert L. Noyes  
With 1,000 illustrations  
In this clear and informative guide for anyone who is interested in understanding and enjoying art, the whole world's systems of art and architecture is explained and brought to life. 750 illustrations, 300 in glorious color. \$19.95



**THE LAST OF THE ARCTIC**  
William S. Burroughs  
In 1971, William S. Burroughs visited the Arctic where he remained for a year at the Arctic House. From this experience he has painted, in his remarkable style, 40 original scenes depicting Arctic life before the coming of the white man. These dramatic paintings and the accompanying text capture the haunting vision of the north. \$7.95 paperback

formation of his dream and his process. "I think that by relating old to new, I've learned some of the fundamental values of the older architecture which are also being sold to our environmental consciousness." He finds these values especially obvious in the small but lovely village surrounding Jerusalem. "Each house is clearly identified in the overall fabric of the village grouped one on top of the other very closely relating to the topography." Strip away the centuries of dust and the Israeli countryside and what he describes as Habitat.

High-density urban living with a garden, light space and privacy have always been Salda's design goals. They can be realized in "vernacular architecture," a term coined by architect-leader in Beirut, Katsuki, referring to the ancient mass urban-dwelling of the old world. "My real architectural focus are the unknown traditions of habitation in Italy and Greece," says Salda. "The classical Renaissance designed building of the Renaissance means very little to me."

This vernacular architecture is the architecture of Salda's childhood. He was born in Haifa, Israel (Palestine) in 1918 and grew up in that city with memories of a habitation, until his family emigrated to Moscow in 1938.

In 1955 he entered McGill University's faculty of architecture and soon started to develop his own concept—model or high-rise versions of the Mediterranean village of his childhood. His thesis was a complex model that illustrated the original Habitat idea, accompanied by notes to describe the measurement of the modules in a factory. "Good Habitat never gets built," was the usual reaction of Sandy van Ginkel, Salda's thesis reviewer. "It was about sixty years but I came to the conclusion that the book has done more severely than any other situation."

dear Hadassah Salda graduated in 1961 with the Gold Medal in architecture.

To work within a vernacular context such as Jerusalem and to design from the ground up are two different experiences. In the past few months, Jerusalem's skyline has been moving into Phase 1 of Goldspring, a new inner city area planned and designed by Salda. Back on an old quarry site, Goldspring is an attempt to attract people back from the suburbs by providing suburban living space (75 percent on a strip between 513,000 and 538,000) and an interesting environment. "We hired Salda," said Robert Enbry (former housing commissioner) "because he was on the cutting edge of architecture and we wanted someone who was willing to think new thoughts."

What Salda designed was a contemporary vernacular town. The 300-acre site has hills, rivers, even a hillside quarry which will be turned into a lake. Much of the residential area will be covered with high-density clusterhouses, each clusterhouse consisting of a number of apartment units every one having a private garden terrace and entrance.

Part of Salda's thesis model still lives on the back of his hat, but the Gold Medal from McGill is not on the wall, nor is the Massey Medal, the top Canadian award for architecture that Salda won in 1969 for Habitat, or the Spryng award as Architect of the Year awarded to him in 1970 by the American Institute of Registered Architects, or any of the other awards Salda has won. "I'm skeptical about awards," he explains. "They are not a measure of performance."

Instead, Salda has chosen to surround himself with more personal mementoes and objects. Besides his thesis model is a pair of antique brass dice, formerly his. On the wall is a beautiful Arabian map from an old manuscript given to him by a friend, a map of Israel (where he has a major project under way) in

## Why would a famous old Scottish jeweller suddenly turn chic?



Well, Cartier may be thought of as chic to some people but it strikes us as something of a classic of its age.

The sort of thing we've always bought. Excellent little pieces that we'll last a lifetime.

Investment pieces that we'll always be covered. Just the sort of items we like in our Get Collection.

So don't think we've suddenly gone wild after all these years. Because we're just as careful as ever.

And we hope you are too.



The exclusive range of Cartier at both locations.

Starting prices for Cartier Watches—\$450. Leather Goods—\$65. Pens—\$180. Lighters—\$125.

le mur de Cartier

The Gold spring project in Haifa is staged, pulling the price into the "vernacular."



Available at your bookstore or order from: BONA BOOKS, Box 484, Station 8, 17 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1B8

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of A BORDER OF BEAUTY @ \$15.95 each  
\_\_\_\_\_ copies of THE MACMILLAN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ART @ \$19.95 each  
\_\_\_\_\_ copies of THE LAST OF THE ARCTIC @ \$7.95 each

(Add \$1.00 for postage and handling)

I enclose cheque/money order for \$\_\_\_\_ or  
ENCLOSURE  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_ POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_

EXP. DATE \_\_\_\_\_ (MONTH)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_ POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_

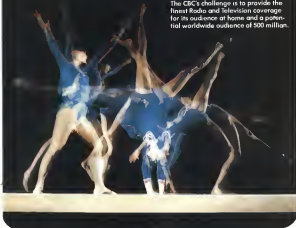
## CBC Radio & Television at the Commonwealth Games

First the Olympics... now the Commonwealth Games.

From Edmonton, CBC will provide live, exclusive Radio and Television coverage of the XI Commonwealth Games.

The athletes' challenge is the need, the desire, the willingness to go a little further, faster, longer.

The CBC's challenge is to provide the finest Radio and Television coverage for its audience at home and a potential worldwide audience of 500 million.



For specific details of CBC radio and television coverage, consult your local listings.



**CBC-TV/CBC Radio**

single pieces of West African art, and one of their Bay cards and a drawing of Hubert signed and dated 1966 done by his daughter Tina, then aged five.

Sofdie, married with two teen-age children, keeps her private life separate from work. The inside of my house has never been photographed," he offers. When he has the chance, he prefers to spend his time with family and close friends, reading (Sofdie, single American and New York artist of books are foremost on his mind) or music, especially Bach and the baroque period. Mostly he works. "He's not a man of hobbies," consensus architect and collaborator Maurice Devoeys. "He'll come back from Africa, barely surviving 24 hours, and go to work immediately. He's a very strong creature."

But hard work does not always pay off. After Expo, a number of Habitat designs were done for clients in New York, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico. Only Pointe Barre was built. At the same time other projects, such as a student union building at San Francisco State College, fell through. "I had a very strong frustration in the early '70s. I worked on at least a dozen major projects that were never built."

Only now, 11 years after Expo, is a second Habitat to start. Tenders are being called for Habitat Tehran, a 160-unit apartment complex to be built on a sloping hillside in the capital of Iran. It will have the same concepts as the original, although the building methods will be more traditional. Primarily financed and expected to recover all costs, it comes Sofdie's hopes for the future of Habitat-style apartments.

But in post-Expo Canada there have been at most two Habitat and almost no work for Mordechai. "Someone is bothered by Habitat. I was not involved in any, not consciously." Full recovery of the \$22.5 million spent on Habitat was not expected. Yet after Expo, newspapers ran headlines such as "Want to rent a \$100,000 apartment?" Sofdie still feels that Habitat was a money well spent on "research, a factory, new techniques and new technologies," then adds where the \$1-billion Olympics have taken us.

"Habitat," architect Maurice Devoeys adds, "has Canadian connotations, especially since business community, particularly within agencies, has 'in the eyes of many people' Habitat was an experiment." Sofdie's former show adviser Sandy van Ginkel, in recent years, "Canadian society is trapped of conservatism. We don't have an imaginative society, with imaginative development to allow Mordechai to work."

One area of Canada where Sofdie has worked is the North. In 1976, at the request of the Northwest Territories Council, he designed a house for the Barren Arch. "It was a revolutionary, and beautiful house," comments Brian Pearson, a 23-year resident of Inukjuat Bay and chairman of the village council. It provided many opportunities: economy of heat and a view of the

# Taste quencher



Light, smooth  
Heineken.  
Full flavour  
satisfaction—for  
those times when your  
taste demands it.

## It's all a matter of taste.

IMPORTED HEINEKEN - AVAILABLE AT LIQUOR STORES  
Represented in Canada by Sonobury International Agencies Ltd.



citywide." It was outrageous, like a store sign, could be built on billboards, and contained moveable persons that allowed for change between spaces.

The project topped at the six-acre site for the first prototype in November. "We came to with a price of \$35,000," says Safdie. "The owner said no, and dropped the whole thing, then [a year

later] built 30 houses which they designed in-house and cost \$100,000 each. The way it was handled told me quite better. Ironically, two years later the community came to us directly and said, 'We want you to do a plan for us.' We are doing so."

Planning for 2,400 or 200,000, Safdie does both. On the drawing board are the plans for a new additional city of 200,000 in

**Safdie's design for Jerusalem's Western Wall project is something old, something new**

Senegal. A joint venture of Safdie and Ince, with World Bank support, the city will mine phosphate for fertilizer for Israel and rubber leaves oil for West Africa. Construction should start soon on the first phase, four neighborhoods for 25,000 people.

Safdie remains optimistic about the future. "Only by nature" is the well-contrasted attempt to get "more resources to build a better environment," but admits it will probably get worse before it gets better. "We have lots to spend on cities but the cities need more, for housing, for public transit."

Safdie feels that solutions must come from Israeli outside design and technology—an Israeli designer houses cities, from government to subsidy system to replace public housing, which doesn't really work, and from society, a recognition of our basic needs. "For forty, the energy crisis is '73 didn't last three or four months longer, it might have changed living patterns. There's more consciousness but it's not relaxed."

Knowing that consciousness is important to Safdie, to make people aware of the factors that make up the environment, to educate them in the benefits and to recognize the issues. Safdie's architecture is not just for viewing, it is to be experienced. □

## The World

Moving on to...uh...more important matters

As Western anger over harsh sentences raged out in the 1978 Soviet dissident trials spent staff in mid-month, the signs were that the decline in Soviet-U.S. relations might be bottoming out. While the chances of a new strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT) seemed only slightly improved by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Geneva talks with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, diplomats were speculating about signals from Moscow that could indicate fresh co-operation in the Middle East and Africa and there was renewed talk of Brezhnev-Carter talks in the fall.

In official U.S. circles the view was that the Kremlin, having made its point that Soviet dissidents were a problem not open to interference from abroad, was ready to

take up wider problems almost a week before the cabinet would convene over the fate of Anatoly Shcharansky. Already Gorbachev and his colleagues.

And despite calls from hawkish sections of Congress that the U.S. should show its displeasure by taking no action against the Soviet Union, observers were quick to point out that at the ceremonial height of the trials both Secretary Vance and President Jimmy Carter had carefully separated their own deep personal and political involvement from prospects for future seminars in a new agreement.

That pragmatism, however, took some of the sting out of the better protests from Western leaders and demonstrations mounted by Jewish groups and other angry



Shcharansky (above) and a Jewish protest outside the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. Next point is Jerusalem? Not very likely

protesters in dozens of Western cities, including Toronto, now have to relax use of Shcharansky.

For despite the 30-year-old activist's moving comments in May 1978, "Next year in Jerusalem," the plight of the four accused case was as pitiful as their "crimes"—espionage missions and "treason against religion and progress"—were obviously revealed. The trial of Anatoly Shcharansky, sentenced to death by firing squad, was brutally short. But Shcharansky and Viktoria Pyrkova, sentenced to 10 and 15 years respectively for a variety of alleged offenses, have everything but a headwind. Shcharansky's wife Anna, after hearing of his eight-year sentence said, simply "It will be."

Gorbachev will spend his time in the

## What's the Stock surprise?



The superb versatility of Stock Vero stock is no surprise. It brightens so many different kinds of cocktails around the world.



Stock's smooth Italian taste is well known. It's not surprising because it's made in Italy—the centre of the world's great vermouths!



Stock "Half & Half" is no surprise.

Served and dry mixed together in accepting one of the most popular drinks among discerning connoisseurs.

So what is the Stock surprise? Remarkable value, outstanding quality!

## Meanwhile, back in The Land Of The Free...

Was Andrew Young right or wrong in his view that "there are hundreds, maybe even thousands of people [who] call political prisoners in U.S. jails?" It's probably a question of degree: definition and point of view. But Amnesty International, the Nobel Prize-winning human rights foundation, goes some of the way with America's University.

When the question was put to Amnesty's spokesman at New York, Larry Cox, he said: "We don't have any idea

how many political prisoners are held in the United States. We simply don't have the resources to investigate all its cases. We are currently listing 15 prisoners of conscience here, but that is not our ideal estimate. How many more there are we just don't know."

Amnesty's 15 listed because of racial or political overtones in their cases. **The Wilmington Ten**, eight of original 10 defendants convicted in 1972 at arson and conspiring to assist guards during racial violence in Wilmington, North Carolina.

**Isaac Douglas**, Black extremist serving seven years for 1973 conviction in Jackson, Mississippi, for conspiring to murder a federal officer.

**James Grant** and **T. J. Pinsky**, Grant

given 25 years and Pinsky 20 for 1968 serving of rising stable in North Carolina. Stable owners had refused to rent houses to blacks.

**Gary Tyler Black**, aged 19, sentenced to life after conviction by all-white jury of 1974 murder of white youth during racial disturbance in New Orleans.

**Roy Eagles**, convicted of conspiracy to harbor an escaped federal prisoner (Leaving activist Eagles serving four years in prison).

**David Rice**, life sentence for dynamite bombing of Omaha policeman in 1970. Rice, 39, still in prison for black activist.

**Lee Otto Johnson**, left-wing black activist Johnson, sentenced in Houston, Texas 1975 to 17 years for stealing trust and \$17.7 worth of meat.



Shcharansky (above) and a Jewish protest outside the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. Next point is Jerusalem? Not very likely

protesters in dozens of Western cities, including Toronto, now have to relax use of Shcharansky.

For despite the 30-year-old activist's moving comments in May 1978, "Next year in Jerusalem," the plight of the four accused case was as pitiful as their "crimes"—espionage missions and "treason against religion and progress"—were obviously revealed. The trial of Anatoly Shcharansky, sentenced to death by firing squad, was brutally short. But Shcharansky and Viktoria Pyrkova, sentenced to 10 and 15 years respectively for a variety of alleged offenses, have everything but a headwind. Shcharansky's wife Anna, after hearing of his eight-year sentence said, simply "It will be."

Gorbachev will spend his time in the







# Business

## From Russia With Gas, or: The improbable dream

On the face of it, the proposal seems fanciful at best. A \$4-billion 1,000-mile pipeline from eastern Siberia under the Bering Strait across Alaska, hooking into the yet unbuilt Alaska Highway pipeline to the Soviet natural gas through Canada to U.S. markets. What might change things to fact is the list of supportive participants in the project discussions over a number of years: the Alaska Highway line builds the U.S. state department, a former National Energy Board chairman, an influential Soviet ambassador to Canada, a former Canadian federal minister, and Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau. Behind it all the following eye of Calgary's Frederick Philip Manning whose plan for an intercontinental pipeline has recently moved a point, but careful diplomatic steps are required. His proposal, along with a request for an August exploratory survey in the U.S.S.R., has been sent to Moscow and the suggestion now is that two billion cubic feet of Soviet natural gas could flow daily from Siberia to energy-hungry U.S. homes

and industries by 1990 commercial worth for the Cold War.

The idea struck Manning, chairman of Lorain Co. Ltd., of Calgary six years ago. Although he personally told a reporter, Prime Minister Trudeau then it was in fact the Alaska Highway pipeline was approved late last year that Manning was ready to move with his proposal. A December 1, 1977 letter to Trudeau signed by Manning, as well as Robert Hall, president of Alberta Gas Trunk Line Co. Ltd. and Edwin C. Phillips, president Western Transportation Co. Ltd., told the Prime Minister that it was in fact those who were really coming.

Thinking on such a grand scale has created a legend and a second Calgary's Manning family. F. P. Manning is the grandson of the firm's founder, Frederick Stephen Manning, who began the business in a home-and-brick railway construction company in 1888. Guided by son Frederick Charles Manning through the middle years of the 20th century, the firm is today



one of the world's leading contractors and carries out oil and gas operations, engineering, construction and civil engineering. Lorman, an acronym for Long Range Manning, was adopted in 1975 to replace the family name of the firm which has been involved in major trans-Alaska projects at Juneau Bay, Churchill Falls and Grand Coulee. Washington as well as building substantial



Crowe (left) and Felixov (right) if it sounds like negotiations, remember that neither, actually, plans this transaction

energy interests through Petroleum Pipe Lines and Western Decade.

Stanley C. Warren, president of Lorain Co. Ltd., Lorman's project management services company, and a top non-family officer, readily admits the Siberian pipeline is "rather speculative." He adds, "It depends on the implementation of the Alaska pipeline as well as a lot of other political and economic issues including reserves in eastern Siberia, the cost of gas in the 1980s and the cost of alternative sources of energy then. We have to take advantage of something in place: the Alaska pipeline. It's bloody hard to build a pipeline across the Bering Sea through Alaska and all the way down to the U.S. West Coast." If the present history north of Fairbanks, Alaska, proves impossible, as capacity is not available in the Alcan line Lorman would have to spend another \$4 billion laying pipe south to the U.S.

The man hired by F. P. Manning to negotiate the all-important political issues is the recently retired chairman of the National Energy Board (now) Mark Mallory. Crowe's career in business and government has taken him to the U.S.S.R. four times including four years during two postings at the Canadian embassy in Moscow, a not unhelpful background for the current delicate talks he has begun for Lorain with Moscow.

"Lorain Siberian gas reserves" acknowledges Crowe, "are pretty much a question mark because there hasn't been much exploratory drilling. We'd like to find out what's there." If the Soviet share interest, Lorman can neither assume exploratory work to be reduced or even that

its reserves that the Soviets are keeping quiet about. Already a major exporter of U.S.S.R. pipe and tank cars, the fleet of natural gas annually from western Siberia, nearly to Europe, about the same amount as Canada sends each year to the U.S. With no major markets close to eastern Siberian fields, Crowe thinks the Soviets will be inclined to selling to the U.S. "It would be very successful for the U.S.S.R. to get the foreign exchange earnings it would like for the U.S. to get the gas. It would be a pretty even-handed deal."

Crowe has been carefully orchestrating the Lorman presentation in Ottawa and Washington preparing for Moscow as looking for contact, embassies, but making sure there are no cold shoulders either. In February, Crowe met with Ivan Fedorovich, formerly Trudeau's foreign policy adviser and now president of the International Development Bank in Moscow. He had been the prime minister, then wrote to Crowe. "The prime minister took a positive interest in the proposal and thought it had sufficient merit that conversations should be pursued with the United States and the U.S.S.R."

That signal staked up Crowe briefly

officials at the deputy minister and assistant deputy minister level in four federal departments: external affairs, industry, trade and commerce, energy, minerals and technical assistance. Again, response was positive. He met with and received a general brief from American officials in Washington, including James Katz, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs. The key meeting came in March with Yekaterina to Canada. Alexander Yakovlev at the embassy in Ottawa, former plenipotentiary between the two were in Russia last, who both speak the other's language. Crowe outlined the proposal in English. The translator present was rarely used.

"For the U.S.S.R.," Crowe told Yakovlev, "there is an assured market for gas from a remote region and a boon for early development, on favorable terms, of the insurance of this part of the country. For the United States there is an important supplemental supply of energy. For Canada there is the possibility of additional natural gas if it is needed by the 1990s and opportunities for Canadian companies to participate in a project of this scale. This project is a landmark project." —overleaf

## Out with the Old Guard, in with the New

Within weeks of his last move as Ivan Argus Corporation chairman Maxwell McLaughlin and days after buying out the western oil and gas giant Argus chairman, Conrad Black has put the finishing



touches on his Argus 500 (McLaughlin, June 24) Black at 33 and his brother, George (McLaughlin) (Merill) Black II 37 and his wife, a former Argus executive, some friends and long-time business associates in all the key positions during board meetings of Argus and its parent, Revelation Corporation.

McLaughlin's last following David McDougall's death March 15 was replaced by Black lately hired Nelson Davis, 78-year-old chairman at N. M. Davis Corp. Gone too as Alex Barron an officer in McLaughlin's investment made replaced by Argus executive vice president by Owen Glenn, chairman and president of Dupont Canada. Conrad Black becomes president and chairman of the executive committee replacing A. Bruce Matthews who was named deputy chairman. In a only member of the old guard to survive, H. N. H. (Phil) Jackson, chairman of Empire Life, becomes vice-president.

At Revelation which holds 67.1 per cent of Argus shares, McLaughlin named president with Black, his son David becoming director, replacing, nephew, Bruce McDougall and Doris Phillips who resigned after selling the 47.2 per cent of Revelation they held between them to the Blacks. It had been through Revelation that the Blacks, with the support of the widow, had made the initial move on McLaughlin forcing him to sell. When that deal is complete by end November, the Blacks will own 87.1 per cent of Revelation giving them control through Argus, a commanding voice in what happens at Messier-Finlay, Dominion Stores, Hollinger, Mirror, Dorrance and Henderson Broadcasting.

Conrad Black: picking up all the marbles







**Schenley O.F.C.:**  
the only 8-Year Old that's guaranteed  
right on the back of the bottle.

Canadian law requires distillers to place a stamp on their whisky bottles showing the year the whisky was distilled.

With Schenley O.F.C., we go a lot farther. We certify that our whisky has been aged in charred white oak casks, for a full 8 years. We believe 8 years is a perfect aging time for whisky. When it reaches its prime for a smooth, no-fuss sip.

**Schenley O.F.C. The 8-year old that's guaranteed.**

CANADIAN SCHENLEY DISTILLERS LTD.

privilege attaches to his position.

A parallel move seems under way in the U.S., where the Supreme Court last month ruled that police may appear unannounced that with a warrant in any room. Indeed, the American decision may be more ominous still, as erosion of the First Amendment protection of the media's right to gather news and the Fourth Amendment but on unreasonable search and seizure. If these interrelated U.S. constitutional freedoms can be so easily breached, Canadian accounts Monday as the potential for abuse of home.

Gleick's policy—the toughest yet taken by a TV network—is to refuse all requests for cuts. “This isn’t fair,” says Cunningham. “We’re not happy. If it went to court, I don’t know how long I’d hold out.”

Most editors are disturbed more by the implications of police searches than by any specific reason. “In effect,” says Robert Miller, senior editor of *TV* nightly news (where *Onion*’s bureau was ruled by the *News*’ March 10 “the regular measures turn the press into de facto agents of the police. That’s not what our role is in a free society. Let the cops get their own line. If they can’t do their job as efficiently as the *Dash*, *Times* *Post* they have an obligation to make industry for a livelihood.”

Miller also believes while the press has no special privileges in law, it does in practice. “We have access to people and information denied to other institutions. In that sense, we are unique.”

If only the world at large would recognize it. In fact, the public often seems to regard the media as a perspective regards a gripe—with something less than blind trust. People tend to realize that their view is polluted, their politicians corrupt, their editors colluding. People know, the less they don’t have to read about it. The larger danger of censorship is that the press would stop telling them. At least one media analyst already considers the press too timid.

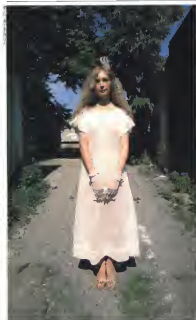
In some ways,” says Arthur Siegel, professor of social science at York University, “the conflict with the police is a healthy sign. It means journalists are finally doing something that has the authority to restore freedom of the press as a fluid thing, you see if the media step back, the police and the government will step forward.”

While the pendulum swings, not a few journalists have been thumbing through history in search of supporting precedents. They are buoyed by the 1935 acquittal of Joseph Howe on libel charges. They are fond of quoting the famous London *Times*’ decision: “The press loves by disclosure” (1835). And they derive special satisfaction from Thomas Jefferson’s definitive aphorism: “Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without government, I would not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.” “That,” says *TV*’s Miller, “is something every Montrealer should know on his first read.”

MICHAEL FORSTER

# Fashion

## Rag-time



When Linda Miller began wearing coffee-colored clothes from the '80s, she was so small as the little girl who has tripped upon a innocent teenage chest filled with remembrances of her mother's youth. Strutting her stuff in the narrow, calf-length skirts pulled shoulders and dropped

collars. New Mike indulges her passion for Lane Show glamor by working now and then at one of Toronto's many antique clothing shops. “Older women come in here and they can’t believe their eyes,” she says. “To them, these clothes are junk they threw on one year ago. They can’t understand why anyone would want to wear them. But I do. I think they’re beautiful.”

And if the recent boom in Canada's second-hand clothing industry is any indication, Mike's predictions for other people's wardrobe tastes no longer date-garbage her as the odd woman out. Whether the cause is inflation, nostalgia or a combination of both, it's becoming increasingly trendy to make someone else's discard. Out of it all, a nationwide business is springing up to cash in on the boom. The number of used clothing stores has soared in the past few years and owners say yesterday's threads are selling as fast as they can be found, cleaned, repaired, and put on the racks. Fred Neenan, general manager of *De Vagary*, a freshly-opened resale chain which began during the Depression in the Toronto home of founder Ruth Allen, says the addition of five stores since 1971 has barely kept pace with the expanding market. “Shops like mine seem to be popping up all over,” says Viki Mandrak, owner of *Who's Fashion* in Oakville, a Vancouver store specializing in resale of better-quality women's fashions. For charitable organizations such as the Salvation Army and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, about the few shops have been a track-hound source of cheap clothing for the poor—the very is the name. Says Raymond Byrnes of the Society for Goodwill Services, which operates 14 charitable thrifts in and around Toronto: “I suspect if we got twice as much clothing donated to us, we could sell it all.”

Undoubtedly, the most intense buyer demand is being felt in shops featuring original clothing from the Victorian era through the '30s. As young members of upscale clothing communities recognize the pleasures of dressing up in antique fashions, says Mike: “When I wear the old stuff and some, it's like taking on another identity. I can become some sort of movie star.” But reviving such styles presents a growing challenge. “It's getting harder and harder to find good quality,” laments Phyllis Isaac, owner of a Vancouver store called Ruby's. Estate sales, auctions, church bazaar, rag markets, and even cherry-thrift shops themselves are proving picky grounds for dealers such as Isaac. In the highly competitive Toronto market, where antique clothing prices have escalated dramatically over the past few years and now average 80 per cent more than in Vancouver, shop owners are increasingly circumspect about their sources of stock. “That's why the clothes grow to my business,” says Earl Temple boutique owner Hattieanna Burt. Among the most sought-after items, likely next to Hattieanna's shirts (\$5 to \$15),

women of a fashion era predating her birth, she was in her own words on holiday. But that was several years ago, when searching out the elusive, narrow, calf-length skirts that she had seen at thrift shops and Salvation Army



Paul Colbourne and Sherry Wilson (above) in "vintage clothes" from the '40s, '50s and '60s, and Parade owner Lisa Oshick (right) in her hand-painted arape costume, circa 1920; time warping

costumes (\$5 to \$15), silk blouses (\$10 to \$25) and '40s dresses (\$25 to \$75).

Last anyone thing to the fashion that only the decade war could offer, the majority of buyers today are middle- and upper-middle-income earners. So respectable has the idea become in fact that Toronto's glossy Yorkville Avenue now boasts four card-clothing stores. "People are coming in here now who live at 50 years ago; they would have considered it," says Jay King-Wilson, whose Shoppe D'Or sells only lightly used designer fashions for around a third the original retail price—rarely to fashion-conscious women on the way up. "Now is the swing to second-hand toward its former fashion friends at Toronto's Fashion District Exchange for men says that several bank managers are among recent customers. "Why should a man pay \$300 for a custom-made suit when I can give him three tailors in it for the same price?" he asks. According to vintage clothing store owners, men make up an estimated 40 per cent of customers looking for the pegged trousers and collared shirts that have been lately reborn as fashion. "Secondhand is



"in." The resurgence of the economy are making it no longer a Goodwill Service." Raymond Bryant.

While the high cost of new clothing has gone a long way toward rationalizing the stigma attached to wearing other people's closet rejects, it is certainly not the only factor governing the trend. "People are simply more discriminating today," says Yoko Mundrak. "They are not willing to pay the prices demanded for new clothes even if they can afford them. Fashion changes too quickly." Fred Marman believes it's Trogger shoppers reflect a segment of the "consumer society" in which clothing is seen as a commodity to be recycled in much like old-fashioned cars and paper products. And according to Ruth Schwartz, owner of a Toronto resale store called Second Nature, more and more women are looking at the resale concept as a way to secure a partial return on their investment in new clothes. Among vintage clothing buyers, the motivation is a complex of economics, the nostalgia for fashions and a quality of workmanship no longer affordable, plus the desire to create an individual style by wearing clothing of different eras. Lisa Oshick, who costs many "new wave" artists, musicians and theatrical performers among the clientele of her Parade boutique in Toronto's Kensington Market, says her customers report paying new clothing prices for copies of vintage

Coral Wong (right) in a '50s '60s women's outfit, and below, flanked by Barwick and Colbourne, all bedecked in 40s parachute costumes; temps non fait!

clothes they can buy in originals for a fraction of the cost.

While the scramble for affordable antique clothing requires more enterprise every day, Canadian dealers have so far been spared the crisis now facing their counterparts in the United States, where large department stores such as Macy's, Abraham & Strauss and Bonwit's have fled the rivalry for low standards by opening their own vintage second-hand clothing shops. Supporting the claim of one New York store owner that the mass merchandising of used clothing will lead to sky-high prices, the director of that city's Salvation Army collection program has promised an aggressive pricing policy to meet the department store competition. "Whatever they promise into fashion, we will set up special racks for and raise our prices to get in on the fashion action," declares May Raymond Blomfield. The Salvation Army has already increased prices on many items to dissuade New York dealers from profiting on thrift-shop finds. Although some people might argue that this practice discriminates against the low-income group for whom third-hand wears continue, Raymond Bryant disagrees. "People who are really poor look for what's cheapest, not what's most fashionable." Adds Linda Milne. "The people who come into this shop are looking for style, not for something cheap."

JOHN O'NEILL





or "bats." Not content with just the facts, they have now avoided fiction, as these two story efforts attest.

Broadcaster Tony Aspley (former co-conductor of the CBC's *The Eve Program Show*) and magazine publisher Gordon Page (*The Canadian*) collaborated on *Chase Redfern*, but to no avail. It is a sharp political thriller about an international plot to assassinate the Quebec premier and replace him with a radical separatist, much to the dismay of Canadians and U.S. politicians. Set in the 1980s, it's a detective story with journalist Taylor Redfern as a valiant but soon-too-late sleuth. Redfern works to win the real story behind the premier's



murder, but the only thing broken is Redfern's promise of the truth as he himself. Indeed, the mangling of Taylor Redfern is the second most intriguing part of this pedestrian book. The first is the incredible \$40,000 advance by Viking Press for the U.S. rights.

Your *Planet or Mine?* by three *Las Vegas* contributors, is a polished satire set out in one in the mid-1980s, in which yet another Quebec premier is assassinated and yet another U.S. president stands on imperialist and de-facto Canada. One could forgive its having predictability if only it were funny. The book stinks like the cartoons from *Saturday Morning*'s "The Senators Diary" and *As It Happens* "National Report," two programs to which *Mac* Fadden has contributed weekly in the past. It is full of strange scenarios and back ground that the plot and characters are more details in a mosaic of wide scenarios and laborious double standards.

Reading these books is like having a single weekend twice. SANDRA SHERWIN

Now, you can stop smoking the same way you started.  
Gradually. One Step At A Time™

## "It really worked."

"I used to reach for a cigarette every time the phone rang—now I haven't smoked since October 1st, 1977. I'd almost given up on giving up, until I tried One Step at a Time™, the new 4-step, 8-week smoking withdrawal system by Water Pik. The thing that's different about it is, you keep on smoking while you're quitting."

Mr. Peter Libera and Family Testimonies

Many people find it difficult to quit smoking, valid anxiety. For some, the anxiety reoccurs as tension and weight gain. They experience often smoking during cigarette breaks. That's why after 100 years of medical research, a new combination of medical smokers, a team of medical doctors developed One Step at a Time™—a smoking withdrawal system that really works. One Step at a Time™ is a series of four files which step-by-step gradually reduce the tar and nicotine you inhale. After One Step at a Time™, 25-50 of the tar and nicotine from the average cigarette. Plus 20-40% less tar, 10-20% less nicotine, and finally Plant-Pop 90%. And that's where most people who want to quit succeed.



The system that works on you. There's no "meat" to like One Step at a Time™ system. It's like a vacuum that pulls the tar and nicotine out of your mouth. It's like a vacuum that pulls the tar and nicotine out of your mouth. It's like a vacuum that pulls the tar and nicotine out of your mouth.



Registered trademark of Water Pik, Inc.

Water Pik

The New Weekly

# Maclean's

## CHARTER SUBSCRIBER

### CERTIFICATE

Whereas on September 18, 1978, MACLEAN'S will begin publication of Canada's first comprehensive weekly newsmagazine, this certificate guarantees Charter Subscriber rights and privileges for both new and current subscribers.

- 1. LOWEST RATES AVAILABLE! 35 weekly issues only \$9.95** (A \$16.27 saving off newsstand price, a \$3.15 saving off regular subscription rate) **OR 70 weekly issues only \$19.95** (A \$32.55 saving off the newsstand price, a \$6.30 saving off the regular subscription rate.)
- 2. GUARANTEED LIFETIME SAVINGS!** A 10% discount off the prevailing renewal rate for as long as you continue as a subscriber—even for life!
- 3. SPECIAL BONUS GIFT!** The great Maclean's "78-79 calendar," 25" x 38", printed in exciting colors—a magnificent mural showing Canada's people... places... and lifestyle!

#### EVERY WEEK IN THE NEW MACLEAN'S YOU'LL FIND

All the significant news from every corner of Canada and the world... plus entertainment, sports, business, finance, the arts, the law, science, medicine, travel and signed columns by

well-known commentators... all crisply written from a unique Canadian perspective that will better help you understand and deal with the issues that affect you most as a Canadian citizen.



#### MY PERSONAL GUARANTEE

Alas, CHARTER SUBSCRIBER privileges are authorized for a limited time only. If, however, you should decide that the new weekly Maclean's does not keep you truly up-to-date on what's happening in the nation and the world, you may write me and receive a prompt and full refund on all unexpired copies—no questions asked.

*Long & Maclean*  
1000 Bloor Street West  
Toronto, Ontario M6H 1L5

#### HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO BECOME A CHARTER SUBSCRIBER!

Simply fill out one of the attached postpaid cards and mail to us.

- ✓ If you're not a present subscriber, use the top card to reserve your subscription with us.
- ✓ If you are a current subscriber, use the middle card to extend your subscription at these once-in-a-lifetime rates.
- ✓ If you wish to give Maclean's as a gift, use the bottom card to reserve your friend's subscription with all charter privileges.

#### MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

1. *The Malagasy Conquest, Latham (1)*
2. *Readings, Davidson (2)*
3. *The Human Factor, Greene (3)*
4. *Two Women, Anderson (4)*
5. *Scandal, Kretz (5)*
6. *Chapman, McArthur (6)*
7. *Kelly, Hibel (7)*
8. *The Throat, McCarroll (8)*
9. *The Mague, A Revised Version, Fowler (9)*
10. *Bladder Not Your Neighbor, Gasser (10)*
11. *The Complete Book of Reading, Fildes (11)*
12. *If Life is a Bowl of Cherries—What Am I Doing in the Prison?, Bonbrack (12)*
13. *Pulling Your Own Strings, Dyer (13)*
14. *Tradition, Perleweiss (14)*
15. *B.P. Taylor, Ashmore (15)*
16. *The Bremen Voyage, Savaris (16)*
17. *Memories of Richard Nixon, Nixon (17)*
18. *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady, Mowbray (18)*
19. *An Affair of the Mind, Kneeshaw (19)*
20. *My Mother, My Self & Daughter's Search for Identity, Friday (20)*

4-11: Fiction and Non-Fiction  
12-20: Non-Fiction and Special  
Canadian Authors and Illustrations

# Films

## Here Comes Mr. Beatty



HEAVEN CAN WAIT  
Directed by Warren Beatty and Bush Levy

This is the summer's unqualified hit, a classic remake of the 1941 classic *Here Comes Mr. Beatty* and an accident-prone man to innocents. Producing, co-directing, and co-writing (with Elaine May), Warren Beatty plays Joe Peniston, the Los Angeles Rams quarterback suddenly smitten by the lovely Christine Beatty (Christine Lahti). At a way station supervised by Mr. Beatty (James Mason), the dazed discovery is made that Joe's time isn't up yet, and he has to be reinstated as an old body. Except for his trademark (Jack Warden) has created Joe's comical parts. What would be exasperatingly whorish has been twice out of the funniest and gentlest moments since the '40s.

When Mr. Jordan offers Joe the faience of an unadorned estate, Farnsworth who has been bumped off by his wife (Dyan Cannon) and her lover (Charles Grodin), Joe doesn't until he's kept eyes on an English girl (Julia Charles) pursuing against the charms of a Farnsworth's factory instantly concerned by those homes and that language lower lip to the woman's grates, and when Joe the lowdown goes into all that high gear, it goes having chaste with his irresistible goodness and plagues a corpulent's words by being honest. Heaven Can Wait is a ballad of belly laughs.

Cannon and Grodin exhibit the most frustrated murderous intent since *Harshman* went after Quilty with the gun in *Eden*. Desperate to be let consciously inside across dinner tables, the bewildered Farnsworth survives nearly collapsed under the strain of not letting an eyelash the board members' faces

Christine and Beatty: the proper split

between comes when Joe buys the Rams and has Warden join him for the Super Bowl. Besides giving the best to passing on the dog, there's something else this comes *Heaven Can Wait* to '90s and '40s concludes a simple, dumbless repeat that you accept the fantasy and where raised for two hours. Beatty's on ordinary on such comradely circumstance isn't precisely belly-a-situp in a sweater.

*Heaven Can Wait* asks you to believe that when two people's eyes meet, things must be heard. There's no room for sadness because it puts all the fills of its elements, even death doesn't have much duration. If it has a message it's that understand the characters we tag around there's a lightning, waiting to be tripped. Happily, the movie has by no small but, like Joe on the football field, it's "lookin' good." so good you might want a reply. **LAWRENCE GRODIN**

### The Name Bunch

COMEDY  
Directed by Sam Peckinpah

An action programmer from the estate Sam Peckinpah who, when he's good (like *The Wild Bunch*) can be very good as dead, *Cosmo*, adapted from C. W. McCull's offbeat hit song, represents one of those other times. Dealing with trucks and about more as high prices of car radio subculture, it offers an excuse for some car and truck scenes in a procession of 11 vehicles, led by Rubber Duck (the ex-husband of the Kris Kristofferson character), highlights it across the Southwest with a reformed lawman (Ernest Borg-

nine) in his pursuit. Steven Spielberg's *The Supremacy Express*, which covered similar terrain, showed that human insight could accompany fall-out action. Here, nothing's meant to be taken seriously.

Certainly not the actors. Kristofferson is all macho stolidity, but blank eyes eye reflecting the on-screen violence. Bart Young's nervous but a beginning scene is fresh as Borgness's worried growl. And Ali MacGraw as a photojournalist with the steady heart of a Machine Gun is so surprisingly steep you suspect her taking is someone's previous idea of a job. **JAMES LAWRENCE**

### Horse Feathers

INTERNATIONAL COLLECT  
Directed by Ingmar Bergman

At the vernal age of 12 and postmortally best-known, Elizabeth Taylor gave her most appealing performance in *Velvet Brown*, the plucky little girl who was England's Grand National sceptical riding. The Pic. During the marriage between *Heaven Can Wait* (1994) and its first, *Heaven Can Wait* (1994) (indeed) has turned into *Heaven Can Wait* now changed with coming for her American explained movie, played by the film's leading lady, Tatum O'Neal. The unhappy, more, soon when by The Pic's offspring, develops the urge to repeat the balcony days of Aunt Velvet and goes on to compete in the Olympics' dressage, for which Velvet is really painful.

Endearing to even typical blue from their adolescence, writer-director Bryan Forbes profits pleasures about winning ("Sometimes getting what you want is a kind of loss") and life ("I'm desperately wanted to love her, but I don't like her"). There are waxes of noise and foot quaking in rolling verse, and long walks through sun-dappled woods and meadows.

O'Neal, oddly, you hope that she'll lose



in moments by the actors that are nothing but extended TV ads for computer dating. And an abundance of dull data on dressage, expounded by Tatum's mother (the noble Anthony Hopkins).

The unwieldy of competition with three, even in the hands of the girl feels like a horse. Still it's enough of a weapon to keep theater simply bounded for a few months. **LAWRENCE GRODIN**

### Rock of Ages

THE BLOODY HOLLY STORY  
Directed by Steve Raitt

As a 16-year-old high-school student in Texas, Buddy Holly went "My life so far has been what you might call a great one. I have thought about making it center out of western music if I can't get enough, but I will just have to wait and see how it turns out." Six years later, when he had the age of 22 in the plane crash that took the lives of Richie Valens and the Big Bopper, wearing some apricot called it "the day the music died." His career had peaked barely three years.

He's back on the scene in 1957, with *Rock of Ages* causing a sensation for his ending even in those times those days. Some played the record for 34 hours straight. Backed by the Crickets, Holly broke rock 'n' roll's color barrier. They were the last who grew up with black performers, joined from them and



Buddy and Holly: a song without end

then changed the style of white. R & R. Alone among the white performers of the day, Holly wrote all his own material, with

his space cowboy style he synthesized an amazing number of diverse musical influences, which were later copied up and developed by (for instance) the Beatles and Bob Dylan.

The *Buddy Holly* story captures those times with an engaging freshness. A few minor factual liberties in the film do nothing to mar the story of a polite, well-thought-up boy from Texas, all knees and elbows, who became a major rock star without

turning into an overblown Frank while he was at it. His early death needn't have been at that. After his death he was quickly built into a legend, further sanctified by being one of the few '50s rock stars who was never filmed.

Grey Boney plays Holly with a magnetic direction and simplicity. Bopping in the Lubbock, Texas roller rink, or warmly coping with his high school sweetheart Cindy Lou (Whore Southern belle: impaling just her the chance for immortality when he changed the simple words he had to "Peggy Sue"), or buttoning up his future with a old-fashioned nurse, Buddy made some loaded energy. When he performs on stage with Don Snow and Charles Martin Smith as the Crickets, that energy breaks loose—backward, driving, overwhelming. The spontaneity and vigor of these sequences alone make *The Buddy Holly Story* a stand-out in the continuing horde of rock movies. **ROBERT THOMAS**

**Now that's real Um-pa-pa!**

It's the first taste of Henninger that tells you it's real German beer. That's why Henninger first special ingredient is its small brewery home, where brewers follow original recipes with exactitude. That's how you get the Um-pa-pa in Henninger Export and Master Pils. So open up a Henninger. For the taste of real Um-pa-pa!

Available at Breweries, Retail stores.

**Henninger. The 1 premium priced beer sold in Canada.**

# Say what you want about Ottawa, it makes a damn good athletic supporter

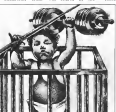
Column by Allan Fotheringham

Edmonton is not a sophisticated town. Wealthy it has. Rough boots it has. A highway it now has. It's been provincialism at work here, thanks to a unapologetic version of *The Toronto Star*. But it's not just that. It will, nevertheless, be the locale next month for one of the most sophisticated decisions forced on the Canadian public. When all these living men in short pants feed their voracious appetites in the Commonwealth Games in early August, the better-off member states of the Canadian union are going to have to decide just how much to, let us put it that way, the three times have become officially sanctioned care about the country's athletic character. Does it matter how you argue whether or not we finish down the creek in Athens, Bulgaria, Romania and Transylvania? In short, does the plight of the jocks deserve your policy input? If so, an important does Canada, the home of the solemnly complex, feel it is to mark high on the international scoreboard? For a rough frontier country hardly as sunny as it is, there is much to see in our medals up there in light?

The question will come into focus in Edmonton because, for the first time since Montreal in 1976, when these Games were first staged, Canada should finish on top over England and Australia in the exorbitant jockeying up of points and medals. The question, do we want to surge on to the next place (or all the way) to compete for the glory of the state? Kim Kisticki is a 15-year-old blonde with the build of a walrus who is preparing to compete in a Vancouver suburb where the sports brass thinks has the potential of a Nordic Contender. So Ottawa is supplying \$5,985 to the race line and team in Oregon. With its tall shoulders, the 15-year-old who is taken away from home as hopes the city will future medals for Canada will receive over \$10,000 from the state. It is watered-down East German soap that is the East German soap.

Canada, in fact, is the only member of international sport piggbacking off wealthy talent from abroad. Who reached Canada at Montreal? Head track coach Lynn Davies was hired from Wales. Sprint coach Gerald Murrell was hired from Ireland. Derek Borty came from England. Weight coach Jean-Paul Brieri was imported from France. Tudor Borty came from Romania to coach rowing, assisted by Kim Kostomarov from Poland. Butcher? Jack Donohue, Steve Kostomarov and

not bad for the fellow country. It is one of the more closely held secrets of our time that Canada has world status in a number of sports. In swimming, the second most important sport on the Olympic calendar, we are now no worse than third. We have one of the best shooters in the world, we are world rank in archery. Soaking? Several of the best in the world. Wrestling and the lighter divisions in weight lifting—the same. Our men's basketball team was fourth in the



world. At Montreal, What has gone largely unnoticed is that the Canadian government is already halfway to the East German model of athletes who compete for the glory of the state. Kim Kisticki is a 15-year-old blonde with the build of a walrus who is preparing to compete in a Vancouver suburb where the sports brass thinks has the potential of a Nordic Contender. So Ottawa is supplying \$5,985 to the race line and team in Oregon. With its tall shoulders, the 15-year-old who is taken away from home as hopes the city will future medals for Canada will receive over \$10,000 from the state. It is watered-down East German soap that is the East German soap.

Canada, in fact, is the only member of international sport piggbacking off wealthy talent from abroad. Who reached Canada at Montreal? Head track coach Lynn Davies was hired from Wales. Sprint coach Gerald Murrell was hired from Ireland. Derek Borty came from England. Weight coach Jean-Paul Brieri was imported from France. Tudor Borty came from Romania to coach rowing, assisted by Kim Kostomarov from Poland. Butcher? Jack Donohue, Steve Kostomarov and

Brian Hickey from New York.

The two cycling coaches were from Britain, the manager from Ireland. Fencing? From Romania. Women's volleyball? Korea. Handball? Mexico. Water polo? Hungary. Swimming? Australia, England and Scotland. In all 27 professional coaches struggled in from a show to do what we can't do ourselves.

Ottawa's quiet decision to get into state-supported problem came in 1972 with Health Minister John Munro, who accelerated by Marc Lalonde in that post and we now have our own version of sport, the 14th year and exhibition in Vancouver, which begins to show her portfolio of fitness and amateur sport right into the prime minister's chest. In 1990 Ottawa spent \$5 million to subsidize sport. This year the budget is \$30 million. The results show. In the 1972 Olympics, Canada was ranked 21st, in Montreal, 11th. Ottawa now makes changes to say Canadian athletes who make in the top 16 in the world. Going into the 1972 Olympics, there were only 49 Canadians in that level. By 1976, there were 131. The highest paid "athlete" in Canada is Graham Smith, the Edmonton broadcaster.

The extent of the government subsidy can be seen in the fact that it is now before Montreal, Bruce Kidd, the rechristened former distance star, suggested that Canadian Olympic athletes go on strike since they were being used by the state for political purposes. When 60 per cent of the athletes supported him, Ottawa stepped the state and the changes increased.

A factocracy in the Campaign to stop takes of the most possible sort, the selection of "good stock," biologically selected, and often in need of being taken away from "natural influences" which sometimes include parents. Professor Eric Blumstein of Simon Fraser University has done pioneering work that would enable experts to choose children for various fields of athletic excellence. He draws a rather chilling picture of a world in which top athletes might be bred like prize hogs.

Viktor Bannov, Russian double-sprint champion at the 1972 Olympics, was chosen from prospects by a computer, which produced 100 performance to within three kinds of a second. The 25-year-old star of the Russian basketball team, seven-foot-four-inch Vladimir Zhuravsky, was selected for training at 12. When found 15-year-old Kisticki, Edmonton is the training point. We can do it. Do we want to?

When you celebrate the baby, celebrate the mother too.

De Beers

TRUST SEARS ROEBUCK & CO. HAMPDEN-SEARS LIMITED

Diamond Eternity Rings from the Sears range include these with other full and half hoop styles. Prices start at \$390.00. A diamond is forever. From values to change.



# The Alberta Vodka Tie Breaker

## THE TIE BREAKER

Into tall glass with crushed ice pour in 1-1/2 oz. Alberta Vodka. Add 2 oz. pineapple juice and fill with club soda. Garnish with slice of pineapple.

Now, that's a sure-fire winner.



Make it with Canada's best selling vodka at the popular price.